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VOL. VII

NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1920

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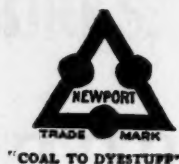
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\$600,000,000 TOO LITTLE TO SATISFY

Increased freight rates seem inevitable, following the award of \$600,000,000 advance in wages of railway men announced by the Railroad Labor Board. The chemicals, dyes and drugs consumed in this country must bear a portion of the burden, and it will fall in some small measure upon exports, because the decision of the board fixes the wages of employees operating railroad car floats, lighters, ferries and tugboats in harbor service. With increased costs of distribution a check is put to declining prices, and it would not be surprising to hear of advances on many products. It is intimated that the railroad unions will accept the advance and "go back for more." The explanation is that the award is retroactive and the increase dates from the first of May. Should the unions reject the award their action would nullify the agreement which gives the men two months and more back pay. So they will probably accept without thanks and go back for more when times are propitious.

WAKING UP TO THE COAL CRISIS

Chemical and dyestuff plants in many parts of the country have been forced to close down for lack of coal because speculators ignore the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and continue to ship to foreign countries. While domestic industries are suffering and consumers are paying high prices for commodities which are daily growing scarcer as stocks are reduced, railroads in Egypt are operating with American coal and ships of all nations are being supplied at foreign ports with coal shipped from Hampton Roads. Is politics playing so large a part with the present administration that officials at Washington are too cowardly to meet the situation with firm hand? The visits of certain New York coal exporters to Washington may yet develop a scandal that will make it necessary to clean the Augean stables in a hurry.

According to the testimony of James J. Storrow before the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, the speculator buys the coal at the mines and has it shipped to himself, reconsigning it to the highest bidder. Mr. Storrow said that at the present spot price of \$12 a ton, the coal operators are making thirty-three times the profit they made at the time of the Armistice when they received \$3 a ton and admitted that they made a handsome profit at that price. An order restricting reconsignment of coal, if enforced, and a high demurrage rate, would curtail speculation, in Mr. Storrow's opinion.

If this action will bring relief the industries should bring pressure to bear on Washington to stop the outrageous conditions now existing as re-

gards exports, and at the same time force the Administration to protect the non-union miners of the Williamson soft coal district of West Virginia against the criminal acts of the United Mine Workers of America who daily menace the independent miners of that district who do not want to be brought under the dictation of the union. The Williamson district and three other "open-shop" fields of West Virginia gave the country almost its sole supply of coal during the strike in the winter of 1919. These fields produce 40,000,000 tons annually, or approximately 40 per cent of the West Virginia output, yet work is suspended at this critical time because of the threats of the organizers and pickets of the United Mine Workers of America. It is the Government's function to see that the right to work is safe-guarded and the peril of a mid-winter shortage of coal forestalled by quick action to relieve the situation. The railroads may escape a strike of employees, but they would be paralyzed if unable to obtain coal. It is said that already they are seizing coal and coal cars passing over their lines consigned to other roads and to industries in other States. The Federal courts declare that the rights of the public are paramount and it is the Administration's duty to enforce the laws. If such intolerable conditions are allowed to continue the lax and senile officials responsible for the suffering that is sure to follow will drag their party down to certain defeat, and may themselves be held accountable personally when the new administration takes office.

PUBLICITY FOR PROTECTION

Unless the whole system of dye import licenses is to become an empty farce there must be a radical change in the attitude of the State Department, under whose jurisdiction the War Trade Board is now functioning. A system designed to protect the young American coal-tar chemical industry is working in the best interests of the foreign dye manufacturers. So grim a joke has its humorous side; yet is no laughing matter, for its serious aspects have not, as yet, made any appeal to the federal executives charged with carrying out the plans laid down to assist an American industry.

It is no secret that the ruling covering "six months supply" is repeatedly broken—even flouted—by importers. The whole trade knows the story of the importation of a certain alizarin color in astonishing quantity, and the attention of the War Trade Board has been called to applications for certain dyes from firms who never have, and from the nature of their business never will, use those particular dyes. These camouflaged imports cause the very market conditions which licensing was designed to prevent. Dumping and full line forcing could not more perfectly disorganize consumer demand, and it is this upsetting of our dye market that is the most subtle and most effective means of undermining our dye industry. Only the keenest expert knowledge of both consumption and production can prevent the obtaining of import licenses that defeat the intention to protect American chem-

ical manufacturers. Such knowledge can be easily and effectively obtained by publishing the applications, specifying the material and the quantity, and we know no other way—save by means of a large technical staff whose expenses Congress would not authorize—in which this protection can be made to protect.

If the names of the applicants were not published, we can conceive of no possible hurt to any American consumer, for no trade secrets would be divulged. And the publication of the facts of vital interest of the chemical industry i.e., the materials and the quantities of each, does not make the publication of the names of the applicants for licenses at all necessary. Publicity would enable a real check to be kept on imports, before it is too late to prevent camouflaged competition. Nor is it publicity that would harm any legitimate consumer. And yet the State Department holds such vital public information to be "strictly confidential."

PUBLIC NUISANCE OR PRIVATE SPITE

Another light on the nuisance problem, whose technical and legal aspects have recently been discussed in special articles in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, has been thrown by two manufacturers, whose experiences, reported to us independently, both go to prove that there are private as well as public nuisances in the chemical industry.

To the plant of one of these manufacturers there came recently, in the absence of his plant manager who was at the bedside of a sick mother, a forceful individual behind an inspector's shining shield. He overawed the young chemist in charge, and forced his way into every autoclave and retort of the plant. He was accompanied by a chemist authorized, he said, to make a thorough investigation and report to the Health Board. This investigating chemist was, and still is, a responsible man on the staff of a competing chemical manufacturer, who had been forced to give up the manufacture of a certain coal-tar product that was being successfully produced in the inspected plant.

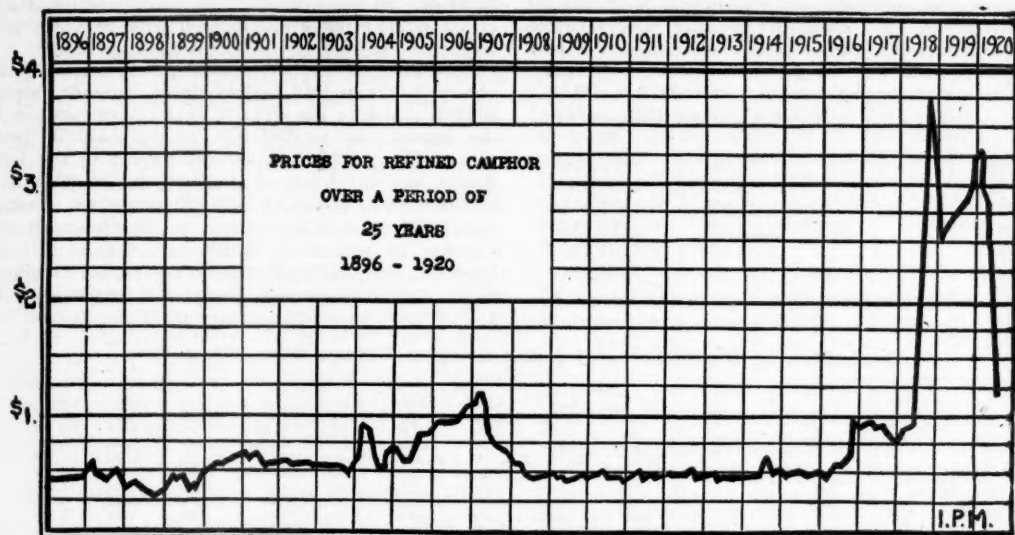
The second manufacturer was charged by the local authorities of his city with committing a nuisance and the proceedings against him were particularly irksome and costly. The conditions calling forth this prosecution were of long standing and arose out of a sudden complaint on the part of some of the townspeople. It was later discovered that the unexpected awakening of the public conscience—more accurately the sudden sharpening of the public sense of smell—was the result of the agitation of a newcomer in town, a man who had recently joined the staff of a neighboring chemical plant, a competitor.

The nuisance problem is common to a majority of chemical manufacturers, and in view of the already keen prejudices on the part of the public such despicable spying and spite-work as described by these manufacturers is plain industrial treason.

And the punishment for treason is more or less well known.

Statistics of Camphor Production

*Review of Figures on Output and Export Distribution
with Price Developments Over Recent Years*



THE recent sharp breaks which the price of camphor suffered both in this market and in Japan as well as its continued weakness for the past couple of months, have made the gum a thorn in the side of those connected with its production and distribution all over the world. Camphor has struck a snag—an almost complete temporary cessation of demand from American consuming interests—but what is far more significant are the reports that several American chemical manufacturers will very shortly be in a position to offer synthetic camphor at a figure which will bring the natural product under keen competition. With the United States by far the largest consumer of Japanese camphor, the Monopoly cannot afford to permit a substitute to gain a foothold with American manufacturers of celluloid and other products at present made with camphor. At the same time, if the American celluloid industry does not use its share of Japanese camphor the competition in finished celluloid is bound to become keener as the Japanese will undoubtedly expand their already rapidly growing celluloid manufactories with the camphor which has in the past come to the United States.

Camphor prices are now nearer a pre-war level than they have been at any time since early in 1918 but at the same time, they are approximately three times as great as the general run of figures for refined gum which were in effect for twenty years or so prior to the war. In about four months past, the price of refined gum has dropped to about one-third of its former value. A rather interesting collection of data on the camphor production figures and exports from Japan and Formosa has been compiled by the Osaka representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS and is presented herewith.

Camphor Production Figures

The manufacturers of refined camphor in Japan are confined principally to Kobe and Osaka where during

1915, 1916 and 1917 they used on an average of four million kin per year of crude camphor for refining purposes. The latter half of 1917 and during 1918, a decided falling off in the output of the refineries was induced by war conditions. About 30 per cent of the crude gum came from Japan proper and 70 per cent from Formosa. The total output of refined camphor from the factories of the two leading districts is shown by the following figures:

		1915	1916	1917
Kobe	.....Total Kin	3,899,062	4,121,604	2,452,363
	Value in Yen	3,446,400	4,298,684	4,381,271
Osaka	.....Total Kin	473,972	513,416	257,003
	Value in Yen	425,072	507,959	418,822

The slump in production noted during 1917 showed a further decrease in 1918. The following figures are presented to show the total production of crude camphor and camphor oil in Japan and Formosa from 1912 up to 1918:

	Crude Camphor	Camphor Oil
	Kin	Kin
1912	3,995,400	4,532,600
1913	4,745,800	4,321,700
1914	5,124,800	5,448,800
1915	4,932,700	5,933,400
1916	5,208,800	6,808,500
1917	3,233,200	5,045,600
1918	2,432,800	4,218,500

It will be noted from the above that the production of camphor, which had been steadily increasing since 1912, received a check in 1917 and showed a considerable falling-off and still more diminution took place in 1918. The yield for 1918 was reduced to less than half the amount for 1916. A similar, though less pronounced, decline will be noticeable in respect of camphor oil the output of which was reduced to 4,218,000 kin in 1918 from 6,808,000 kin in 1916. This is partly

due to the falling-off in demand as a result of the termination of the war and partly to the shortage of the workers employed on the camphor industry owing to their transfer to more lucrative employment. It is thought, however, that the production in 1919 showed some recovery owing to a revival in export trade and the development of the celluloid industry.

Production Exclusive of Formosa

Contrary to many opinions in the United States and elsewhere, the production of camphor is not confined exclusively to the Island of Formosa, the Japanese islands themselves (Japan proper) turning out a considerable quantity of the gum. The following figures give the output in Japan proper from 1912 to 1917:

	Crude Camphor Kin	Camphor Oil Kin
1912	976,938	1,687,015
1913	995,896	1,691,000
1914	1,115,000	1,977,294
1915	2,564,869	3,001,426
1916	1,564,869	3,001,426
1917	982,608	1,852,998

As will be seen from the foregoing list the production of camphor in Japan showed a noticeable in-

crease for 1914 and the two succeeding years but in 1917 it suddenly fell off and a similar phenomenon is observable in regard to the production of camphor oil. The production of camphor and camphor oil in this country (Japan) is most extensively carried out in the province of Kyushu where in 1917 835,000 kin of camphor and 1,628,000 kin of camphor oil were produced. In other words, more than 80 per cent of the total output of camphor and camphor oil is produced in Kyushu. The production of refined camphor in Japan proper in recent years is shown in the following list:

	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918	
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
China	2,875	2,985	16,690	15,182	36,149	35,097	59,641	90,151	36,059	73,333
Manchuria	825	829	7,301	6,905	5,717	5,648	4,066	4,713	3,743	5,637
Hongkong	12,696	10,856	13,954	12,151	5,609	4,804	3,787	8,240	16,718	38,522
British India	907,211	824,719	1,342,504	1,254,697	1,416,041	1,559,527	1,082,490	1,956,183	361,179	811,371
Straits Settlements	3,266	3,409	29,861	35,275	18,138	19,176	21,972	37,353	35,799	65,577
Dutch East Indies	535	547	3,912	3,895	3,693	4,481	21,272	12,207	34,486	74,402
Asiatic Russia	176,783	168,870	309,410	266,367	447,758	405,181	65,446	120,472	472	1,084
Philippines	2,587	2,462	2,721	2,719	6,843	7,689	5,248	8,564	3,930	19,725
Great Britain	377,596	332,718	521,674	283,842	639,135	593,580	145,130	241,433	383,911	766,845
France	284,069	224,341	530,231	469,858	379,362	387,272	66,618	106,395	90,444	264,786
Germany	289,807	260,607								
United States	765,285	696,182	1,035,263	890,439	2,654,436	3,124,996	1,493,135	2,440,417	595,622	1,108,488
Canada	22,508	21,064	29,262	26,422	11,801	11,351	12,325	16,583	30,844	66,117
Cape Good Hope	6,914	15,066	29,029	25,671	5,389	5,450	17,438	31,494	21,656	47,390
Australia	110,268	104,069	170,294	155,717	92,605	88,650	112,400	190,874	94,946	229,304
Hawaii	2,077	2,033	3,170	3,029	2,571	3,043	7,340	6,108	6,693	28,555
New Zealand					151	162	4,393	7,426	11,958	26,481

crease for 1914 and the two succeeding years but in 1917 it suddenly fell off and a similar phenomenon is observable in regard to the production of camphor oil.

The production of camphor and camphor oil in this country (Japan) is most extensively carried out in the province of Kyushu where in 1917 835,000 kin of camphor and 1,628,000 kin of camphor oil were produced. In other words, more than 80 per cent of the total output of camphor and camphor oil is produced in Kyushu. The production of refined camphor in Japan proper in recent years is shown in the following list:

	Refined Camphor	
	Kin	Yen
1912	2,086,000	2,042,000
1913	2,319,000	2,028,000
1914	3,114,000	2,867,000
1915	4,372,000	3,871,000
1916	4,635,000	4,806,000
1917	2,709,000	4,800,000

The above figures, of course, represent gum refined from both Japanese and Formosan crude camphor.

Camphor Export Figures

The figures showing the total exportation of camphor from Japan during the past six years are given as follows:

	Kin	Yen
1914	3,073,800	2,780,000
1915	3,880,000	3,475,000
1916	5,753,800	6,287,700
1917	3,119,900	5,304,100
1918	1,764,200	3,686,300
1919	2,031,200	7,883,800

As will be seen from the foregoing the high-water mark in the export of camphor was reached in 1916 when 5,753,000 kin valued at 6,287,000 yen was exported. In 1918, however, the amount exported declined to 1,764,000 kin. The amount exported in 1919 was 2,031,000 kin and though it showed an increase of only 270,000 kin in quantity as compared with the previous year it exhibited a large increase in value such as 7,883,000 yen owing to an extraordinary rise in price. In other words, the quantity showed a decrease of 3,720,000 kin compared with 1916 but an increase of 1,600,000 yen was noticeable in value.

Reviewing the export to the United States it will be observed that in 1914 765,000 kin of camphor valued at 696,000 yen were exported to that country and in 1916 the figures rose to 2,650,000 kin and 3,120,000 respectively. Since 1917, however, the export to the United States has not been satisfactory and in 1918 it fell to 595,000 kin, valued at 1,108,000 yen which, compared with 1914, showed a decrease of 170,000 kin in quantity but an increase of 410,000 yen in value. In 1919, however, a revival took place in the export of camphor to the United States and it reached 1,560,000 kin valued at 5,770,000 yen which represented 77 per cent in quantity and 73 per cent in value of the total export of camphor in the year.

Distribution of Camphor Exports

The manner in which camphor was distributed by exportation from Japan during 1919 is shown in the following list:

	Kin	Yen
British India	67,521	381,268
Great Britain	175,317	836,094
France	146,222	640,046
United States	1,569,506	5,771,899
Australia	2,026	4,739

Up to 1915 British India had invariably been heading the list, United States, England and France coming next in the order named but since 1916 the United States has been the first in the list as will be seen from the foregoing figures.

The export of camphor oil has hitherto been rather insignificant as the value of the annual export did not exceed much over 300,000 yen but this year's trade in this commodity seems very promising as the export for the first two months amounted to 624,000 kin valued at 237,000 yen. The export figures of camphor oil for the last six years are shown below:

	Kin	Yen
1914	1,366,900	216,600
1915	2,313,300	318,700
1916	1,971,600	308,200
1917	1,713,600	316,100
1918	1,370,800	268,000
1919	1,030,600	333,700
1920 (to Feb.)	624,100	237,400

The largest export of camphor oil is made to the United States, England and British India coming next in the order named. The export to the United States in 1915 amounted to 2,143,000 kin valued at 286,000 yen representing about 90 per cent both in value and quantity of the total export trade for the year. Since 1916 there has been a noticeable decrease in its export to the United States, it only being 792,000 kin valued at 141,000 yen. Most of camphor oil exported from Japan is "red oil" which is chiefly used for the manufacture of the artificial perfume heliotropin.

Japanese Afforestation Scheme

The scheme for the replacement of camphor trees in the Island of Formosa as fast as the old trees are cut down has been carried on during the past twenty years by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau to prevent the complete wiping out of the growth such as occurred in some of the Chinese provinces during the camphor debauch of 1902-1905. The perpetuation of the industry has thus been assured. As a result of the steady carrying on of this afforestation work, the total areas of the plantation in 1917 reached 12,000 cho (A cho equals 2.45 acres) and it is expected that this area will be increased by 1924 at the present rate of growth to 20,000 cho. It is necessary that 40 or 50 years should elapse after the planting of the young trees before material for camphor can be obtained and so it will require ten or more years before the trees which have been under cultivation will be able to aid in the production of Formosan camphor.

OUTING OF PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB

The Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York held its annual outing on Wednesday, July 21, at Seagate, L. I., where the members were entertained at the Atlantic Yacht Club. President Harry J. Schnell presided at the meeting held previous to the games and announced the prizes to be awarded to successful contestants. The Eagle-Picher team won the game of quoits. Casper Smith took the prize in the sack race. R. H. Lersher won the potato race. W. R. Morpeth and H. D. Bradford finished first in the 3-legged race. Clark Forsdick, F. Wyant, George Young, R. H. Lersher, and H. Judson took the caterpillar prizes. In tennis, E. S. Phillips and J. L. Higbee won the finals. In the baseball game the Varnish nine defeated the Paint club by a score of 4 to 2. A dinner followed the games.

Dispatches from Washington received this week, stated that Public Health Service officials would make an urgent appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for cars to haul material from which water purifying chemicals are made and that the purity of the water supply of scores of American cities would be threatened because of a shortage of lime and chlorine. The officials fear epidemics unless the situation is corrected.

In reply to an inquiry from an investor the "New York Tribune" says of Heyden Chemical stock: "We know of nothing wrong with the Heyden Chemical Company. When the stock was first placed it sold at high figures because the public was keen for new corporations at that time. The stock very probably sold far above its real value."

The Corn Products Refining Co.'s report for six months ended June 30, 1920, shows a surplus of \$8,360,962, after deducting Federal taxes and preferred dividends. The amount is equivalent to \$16.79 a share on common stock compared with \$12.03 a year ago.

SALE OF BELLE CHEMICAL PLANT INVOLVES U. S. GOVERNMENT IN SUIT

Charleston, W. Va., Bidder Seeks Appointment of Receiver Pending Action in U. S. Court to Enforce Agreement—Other Chemical Suits in New York

Edward F. Oberman, who bid \$254,000 for the Charleston, W. Va., branch of the Edgewood Arsenal established by the U. S. Government during the war, has made application for the appointment of a receiver for the plant in the Kanawha Circuit Court at Charleston. The action is brought against Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service and others, and a receiver is asked pending suits filed in the United States courts for enforcement of the agreement to sell the plant, Oberman's offer having been practically accepted. It is asserted that Fries afterward decided to reject all bids on advice of Washington officials who declared the price was too low. The property is known as the Belle chemical plant.

Justice Leonard C. Crouch of the Supreme Court at Syracuse, N. Y., has granted a change of venue to New York city in the suit brought by the Penfield-Littlehales Chemical Co., through Charles J. Clarke, assignee of the claim, against Marcus M. Marks and Frederick W. Marks, wholesale dealers in dry colors. The action was brought for alleged repudiation of contracts for 200,000 pounds of yellow prussiate of soda. Justice Crouch called attention to the fact that Charles J. Clarke, to whom the claim was assigned, is clerk of the Supreme Court of Onondaga County, and a verdict for the plaintiff, he said, might arouse suspicion.

The Marden, Orth and Hastings Corporation has filed an answer to the suit of the Carex Co., in the New York Supreme Court, denying that a balance of \$3,451 is due the Carex Co. for merchandise, alleging that the goods were not merchantable.

John J. Harris is suing the India Products Co. for \$3,096, the value of 50 tons of gum arabic bought by the defendant and not accepted when delivered. The suit is brought on an assigned claim of L. Rozen & Co.

Keene & Co. have sued the Florasynth Laboratories in the New York Supreme Court for \$1,460 for damages owing to delivery of 300 pounds of heliotropine, alleged to have been unmerchantable.

W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr., have filed an answer to the suit brought by Kahn Freres in the New York Supreme Court for alleged breach of contract, denying all allegations in the complaint.

Laidlaw, Kelley & Co., Inc., have been sued in the New York Supreme Court by the Union Alliance Corporation for \$4,191, the value of citric acid not delivered according to contract.

Smith and Nichols, Inc., 121 Maiden Lane, New York, have sued Kegham H. Eurin in the New York Supreme Court for \$6,000 for failure to deliver 200 tons of paraffine wax.

The J. Telenga Export and Trading Corporation has been sued by Samson Rosenblatt in the New York Supreme Court for \$4,592, for failure to accept delivery of citric acid.

A judgment of \$12,000 against the Chemical and Electrical Co., 45 Broadway, New York, has been awarded Mrs. Georgia C. Archer, on a promissory note.

F. M. Fargo, Jr., sales manager of the Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., sailed July 24 for an extended business trip to Europe.

NITRATE OF SODA CONSUMPTION

Consumption of nitrate of soda for the first six months of the year according to W. Montgomery & Co., Ltd., of 63 Mark Lane, London, England, was on the whole fairly satisfactory although somewhat short of early expectations, and might have been still more so, had not the depreciation of currencies made the position exceptionally difficult for continental purchasers. Strikes, likewise, were responsible for delayed deliveries, and as is well known, such delays are seldom recovered.

The production for the past six months was 26,130,000 quintals against 20,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1919. The exports from Chili for the same period are compared with 1919, as follows:

	1919.	1920.
	Tons	Tons
Europe and Egypt	60,000	600,500
United States	117,000	816,500
Other parts	57,000	161,500
	234,000	1,578,000

Stocks in Chili amount to 1,170,000 tons against 1,565,000 at this date last year.

DU PONT CO. SUES FOR STOLEN FERTILIZER

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Raleigh, N. C., July 26.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have brought suit for damages aggregating \$85,000 against seven firms, in the U. S. District Court. The names of the firms against whom actions are brought with the sum named in each suit, are as follows: J. G. Barbour's Sons, of Clayton, \$10,745.17; Caraleigh Phosphate & Fertilizer Works, of Raleigh, J. R. Chamberlain, president, of Raleigh, \$5,185.64; Clayton Oil Mill, Inc., of Clayton, \$14,197.41; Farmers' Guano Company, J. R. Chamberlain, president, of Raleigh, \$13,198.76; Farmers' Cotton Oil Company of Wilson, \$10,951.25; Tomlinson Guano Company, of Wilson, \$17,999.35; N. B. Josey Guano Company, of Scotland Neck, \$13,694.01.

It is charged that the defendants purchased nitrate which was the property of the complainant. According to the complainants, the nitrate, which was under consignment to the du Pont company from South America, was stolen from the docks at Newport News and Norfolk and shipped by rail to the North Carolina companies, who purchased it in good faith.

POTASH PRODUCTION IN ALSACE

According to a report of the Commission on Alsace and Lorraine appointed by the French Government, the production of potash salts in Alsace during the year 1919 was 591,471 tons, an increase of about 65 per cent over the production in 1913, which amounted to 350,341 tons. It is believed that this output will be greatly increased this year, as there was a considerable decrease in production resulting from the difficulties connected with the transfer of the mines from German to French hands.

The production of pure potash amounted in 1919 to 96,546 tons, of which 30 per cent was exported to the United States. Nearly all of the remainder was consumed in France.

Friedrich Bayer, son of the founder of Elberfelder Farbwerke, died recently at Wiesbaden. He was 68 years old. He was a director of the company bearing his name.

VALUE OF THE JOBBER

"The Economic Value of the Jobber" is the title of an article by W. A. Hover, of Denver, Col., a member of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and published in "Standard Remedies." He says in part:

"Is the jobber a necessity, or is his function as a middle-man superfluous, and does he impose upon the consumer an unnecessary burden? These questions are vital and deeply concern the public as well as the jobber and manufacturer.

"Undoubtedly the wholesale druggist has from the beginning constituted a necessary link in the chain of distribution, and is essentially an economic factor in the assembling and sale of drugs, medicinal chemicals, proprietary articles, and sundry items of varied origin and character. This value to the retailer constantly increases as a result of the rapid growth of new preparations of all kinds. The reasons for this statement must be apparent to any one at all familiar with the functions performed by the wholesale druggist, and who has given the slightest consideration to, or study of the subject. The wholesale druggist continues to exist because of his economic value. Without him the average retailer could not endure and the public in turn would suffer great inconvenience thereby.

"What are the primary and underlying reasons for this statement?

"First: Restricted buying power and limited credit of the average retail druggist.

"Second: Due to the essential character of the retail drug business. A business made up of innumerable small items requiring almost daily purchases of minimum quantities.

"Third: Advantage of jobbers stocks providing distribution in every locality in the United States, and rendering possible prompt delivery at a minimum cost."

EXPORTS and PRICES OF SHELLAC

The United Kingdom took 31 per cent of the exports of shellac from Calcutta, India, in 1919. Shipments to the United States decreased 50 per cent, but shipments to England increased 13,271 cwt., and to Japan 53 per cent, and to France 115 per cent. Under the heading "All Other Countries" the Philippines took 11,457 hundredweight for the United States Navy; Canada 2,724, and Australasia 2,137 hundredweight. Shortage of transport facilities from the manufacturing districts has interfered with a larger grade from Calcutta, coupled with a smaller Bysacki crop in 1918. Prices of T. N. quality stood locally in April, 1918, at \$31.47, but by June buyers were offering \$29.20; values then fluctuated between \$29.20 and \$31.47, going in early August to \$32.44. From September \$30.82 to \$32.44 ruled till the end of 1918. With the new year prices sagged, falling to \$25.95 in February, and \$23.68 in March. In London for the same quality the year opened at \$109.49 per hundredweight; by September this had fallen to \$82.73 and the closing quotation for 1918 was \$77.86; the price fell in January to \$63.26 and in March to \$55.96-\$60.83, with \$46.23 for March to April. The principal cause of the fall in rates is the cessation of the demand for munition work as a result of the armistice, the authorities being found with large accumulated stocks on their hands. Reduced freights and insurance charges also affected the London market.

At a recent conference of the Pacific Coast Oriental Traffic Bureau reductions were made on the rates of freight originating east of Salt Lake City and destined for Oriental common ports. The rate on carbon black was reduced from \$16 to \$12 a ton and that on soda ash from \$20 to \$17 a ton.

Trade Notes and Personals

The Van Briggie Chemical Co., Indianapolis, is to erect a two-story plant at Mooresville, Ind.

N. H. Lane, of Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass., has closed out his interest in the firm to E. P. Bosson, with whom he had been associated for 25 years.

The Good Chemical Co., Lykens, Pa., has been organized with a capital of \$50,000 to manufacture chemical products. A. E. Good and Luther M. Good, Lykens, head the company.

J. N. Wingett and F. W. Shean have filed a statement to indicate that they are engaged in business at 635 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, as the Federal Chemical Company.

The Yerkes Chemical Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., has acquired a three-story building for a new plant. The structure will be remodeled and improved, and machinery installed. A. A. James is president.

S. E. Weinberg and F. W. Hawkes have filed a statement at San Francisco, that they are engaged in business as the Empire Pharmaceutical Co., at 1401 Geary street. J. D. Henley and A. E. Aspelin have filed a similar statement as the Cyanide Fumigation Co., foot of Powell street, San Francisco.

The first shipment of German fused magnesium chloride to be received at San Francisco, since the importation of German products was suspended, owing to war conditions, was received early in July on the S. S. Statesman, direct from Antwerp, by H. J. Baker & Bro., 21 California street.

The Lamie Chemical Co., Huntington, W. Va., is to erect four one-story additions to its plants to be used for the manufacture of lead peroxide and other specialties. One of the buildings will be equipped for the manufacture of colors, and a boiler plant for general works service will be built. E. D. Lamie is president.

The fiftieth wedding anniversary of Captain and Mrs. Joshua H. Robertson was celebrated at their home at San Francisco, early in July. Captain Robertson is superintendent of the acid department of the Standard Oil Company at El Segundo. He came to that city from England in 1868 to accept a similar position with the Golden City Chemical Works.

J. E. Jennings, vice-president of the Milliken Brothers Mfg. Co., New York, recently sailed for England for an extended European trip. The company specializes in the manufacture of all-steel buildings for chemical and other industrial service. The company has arranged for the establishment of branch offices, at Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Tex., Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C., and at other points.

The group of industries, which includes the production of chemicals, oils, and paints, shows a reduction in employment in May, says the New York State Industrial Commission. The largest decrease was 3 per cent in the oil products division, chiefly in the soap industry. A number of slight decreases in the manufacture of chemicals and drugs combined to produce a 1 per cent decrease in the total number of workers employed in that division. The miscellaneous chemicals division also shows a very slight reduction in employment. The paints, dyes, and colors division shows a 3 per cent increase. This offsets a decrease in April caused by labor troubles.

FAVORS STANDARDIZING DISINFECTANTS

Manufacturers Association Discusses Paper by Drs. Pease and Wright of New York at Mid-Summer Meeting in Boston—Work of the Federal Trade Commission Endorsed

Endorsement of the work of the Federal Trade Commission in its campaign to suppress trade abuses, and approval of the standardization of disinfectants were the features of the sixth mid-summer meeting of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association held at Boston on July 15 and 16. Ninety per cent of the members were in attendance in addition to a number of manufacturers and distributors connected with the industry from various parts of the country. The opening session was held on Thursday, forenoon, at the Hotel Brunswick, President H. W. Cole of The Barrett Co. presiding. Geo. C. Frolich, of the United Drug Company, extended a formal welcome, which was responded to by D. N. Calkins, of Rochester, N.Y., first vice president of the association.

The morning session was devoted to the reports of officers and standing committees. The Treasurer's report showed the Association to be on a sound financial basis. The Board of Governors reported on revisions to the Constitution and By-Laws and recommendations made by them were unanimously adopted.

The afternoon meeting was held at the Atlantic House, Nantasket Beach, and embraced a discussion of "Salesmanship by Premium," led by Mr. F. A. Hoyt, of Atlanta, second vice president. The Association unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the work of the Federal Trade Commission against trade abuses, the resolution being drafted by Judge Link, of McKercher & Link, New York.

Friday morning's meeting was held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the Laboratories Building, where Prof. B. G. Phillbrick, of the Boston Biochemical Laboratory, demonstrated the Hygienic Laboratory and Rideal-Walker Methods of bacteriological testing. The members were then taken for a trip to Harvard University and later attended a luncheon by the United Drug Company at the Boston City Club, at which place the afternoon meeting was held. During this meeting Drs. Pease and Wright, of the Pease Laboratories, New York, presented an address on the "Standardization of Disinfectants." At this meeting Prof. Phillbrick was appointed by the President as a member of the Standardization Committee and a motion by Mr. Marcuse, President of the West Disinfecting Company, was unanimously adopted to arrange for the procurement of a standardized lot of peptone to be used hereafter by testing laboratories to insure uniformity in results.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held in New York, the second week in December.

The California Industries Association, which maintains headquarters at San Francisco, has launched a drive for new members. This organization has succeeded the old Home Industry League and has adopted the general slogans of "bigger markets for California products," and "make Western quality supreme." The following teams are in the field: Paints and oils, J. B. Keister, H. T. James, R. N. Nason, R. R. Strange and John Parker; ink, paste and glue, Harry Edwards, Henry E. Monroe, and H. P. Roach, Jr.; chemical products, R. R. Rogers, of the R. R. Rogers Chemical Co.; explosives, G. J. Ritter, of the Hercules Powder Co., and medicines and perfumes, C. W. Smith of the Coffin-Redington Co.

JAPAN OVERSTOCKED WITH CHEMICALS

C. C. Concannon, of the Takamine Commercial Corporation, who returned to New York July 12, after a year and a half in Tokyo, left July 21 for Japan for a short trip. In speaking of the Japanese business outlook to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, Mr. Concannon characterized the present situation there as very bad. "However," he continued, "there can be no question as to the recovery of business in the near future, probably within the present year. Just at present the customs compounds are full to overflowing with goods of all descriptions of foreign origin; cotton, steel, manufactured articles, chemical products and so on. Imports now awaiting removal from customs are in many cases actually far greater than a year's requirements, and it is this fact that is forcing Japanese merchants to offer back to original sellers immense amounts of goods at less than cost. Notable instances of such reselling in the chemical field are ammonium sulphate, caustic soda and dimethylaniline. In the case of ammonium sulphate, Japan has ordinarily produced about half of her requirements of this material and imported the balance, but during the past year the imports have amounted to a supply for several years.

"The cause for the present condition of things seems to be over-enthusiasm. When the Japanese found that it was possible to buy American goods well below the Japanese market, a general buying wave started. Many purchasers knew nothing of the things they were buying, as in the case of a hardware firm which invested heavily in milk sugar, and in consequence great surpluses were quickly accumulated which broke the market. At about this time the banks began to call loans which left the speculative buyers unable to hold their goods. There is nothing about the Japanese situation that is in any way different from the business situation in the rest of the world except that Japanese bankers saw the break coming and forced the issue."

NEW CHICAGO CHEMICAL COMPANIES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Ill., July 26.—Two chemical companies at Chicago have filed papers of incorporation at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois at Springfield. The National Druggists Supply Company of Chicago, 719 N. Wells street, has been incorporated for \$2,500 to manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals and medicines. The Nyanza Color & Chemical Company, Inc., 310 W. Randolph street, has been incorporated for \$5,776.

The Do Boy Chemical Company of Chicago has decreased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$25,000. The incorporation of the Columbia Chemical Works of Chicago has been dissolved. The American Chemical Manufacturing Co. of Chicago has been elected a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The White Ribbon Company has asked the United States District Court at San Francisco for a permanent injunction to prevent the Oscar Krenz Copper & Brass Co., the Milwaukee Brewing Company and the Taconia Bottling Company from the use and sale of an evaporating process used to de-alcoholize beverages containing a heavy per cent of alcohol. It is charged that the companies specified are making use of a process patented by the plaintiffs.

The Valadosta Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn., is planning for the erection of a plant at Memphis, Tenn., of brick, steel and concrete to cost about \$75,000.

Business Brevities

The Seaboard Chemical Co., Blanchard Street, Newark, N. J., has filed plans for extensions and improvements to cost about \$20,700.

The Boericke-Hotchner Co., exporters and importers, has moved from the Pacific Building to the Monadnock Building, San Francisco.

Peter J. Waldstein, formerly chief chemist for John Lucas & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., is now associated with the Continental Varnish Co. Brooklyn.

William H. Clough has been appointed Secretary of the Peter Van Schaack Drug Company of Chicago. Mr. Clough has been with the firm for twenty-five years.

The Ozmo Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Petrol Products Co., headed by G. W. McNear, is having surveys made for a refinery to be erected near Martinez, Cal.

The Physicians Supply & Drug Company of Chicago is building a one story steam heated factory building, 25 by 75 feet, at 425 S. Honore St., costing approximately \$15,000.

The Hollander-Koshland Co., manufacturing and wholesale druggists have purchased the property at 2341 Greenmount avenue, Baltimore, adjoining its laboratories to the north.

The American Chemical Society will meet at Chicago Sept. 7 to 10 inclusive, with headquarters at the Congress Hotel. Two thousand members are expected to attend the convention.

Lionel D. Hockwald and Sigmund S. Hockwald, have filed a statement to indicate that they are engaged in business at 531 Howard street, San Francisco, as Hockwald's Chemical Company.

Henry H. Mayers of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Paulsboro, N. J., supervisor of the strontium nitrate department, has accepted a position in the research department of Rhom & Haas Co., Bristol, Pa.

The Wvoning Chemical Products Co., Duluth, Minn., is to build a plant at Shoshoni, Wyo., to consist of six buildings. Three of the structures will be 40x100 feet, each; two 40x120 feet; and one, 30x60 feet. The plant is estimated to cost about \$175,000. W. G. Way is engineer.

Farm Adviser William Harrison of Yuba County, California, will ask the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting to require a license by all persons before they are permitted to engage in the business of spraying trees in that county. He says many orchards have been ruined by the use of improper spraying mixtures.

The firm of Pendleton, Stevens & Pomeroy, Inc., has been incorporated at San Francisco, to engage in the importing and exporting business. The Capital stock is placed at \$50,000 and the directors are C. B. Stevens, I. E. Pendleton and H. L. Pomeroy. Temporary offices have been opened at 24 California street.

A huge rat extermination campaign will be started soon in Chicago, according to Health Commissioner Robertson. The city will buy the rats from the public and will pay the same amount per head as paid to the city by Charles Alling, president of the Canal Melting Company, who has charge of all carcass disposals in Chicago. The fat of the dead rats is wanted by local dealers in fertilizers.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	11	12	H'k Electro.	65	75
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro. pf.	70	75
Air Reduction.	44	45	*Int. Agricult.	22	23
*Am. Ag. Ch.	85	86	*Int. Agricult., pf.	81	84
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	85	87	*Int. Nickel, pf.	17	18
Am. Chicle.	40	41	*Int. Nickel, pf.	82	84
Am. Chicle, pf.	63	64	*Int. Salt.	60	61
Am. Cot. Oil.	44	45	K. Solvay.	80	110
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	80	81	*Mathieson Alk.	33	40
Am. Cyan.	30	33	Merck & Co., pf.	86	93
*Am. Druggists S.	11	12	Merrimac.	79	81
Am. Glue.	40	45	Mulford Co.	53	55
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Am. Linseed.	80	81	*Nat. A. & C.	80	81
*Am. Linseed, pf.	90	92	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	91	93
*Am. Malt.	32	36	*National Lead.	76	77
Amer. Zinc.	14	15	National Lead, pf.	102	103
Atlas Powder.	160	170	N. J. Zinc.	195	198
Atlas Powd., pf.	80	84	*Nag. A., pf.	96	100
*Barrett Co.	142	143	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
*Barrett Co., pf.	100	110	Penn. Salt.	75	76
British Am. Chem.	6	7	Procter & Gamble.	676	685
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	103 1/4
By. Prod. Co.	97	97	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Carborundum.	135 1/4	135 1/4	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/4	116	Royal Baking Po.	125	125
Casein Co.	47	53	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	80	82
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Semet S.	160	175
Celluloid, pf. ....	..	..	Sherwin-Williams.	520	540
*Corn Products.	95	96	Solv. Proc.	180	180
*Corn Products, pf.	104	105	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Davison Chem.	39	46	Swan & Finch.	65	65
Dow Chem.	230	235	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9	10
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/4	15 1/4
Du Pont.	275	285	Union Carbide.	65	66
Du Pont, debs., pf.	78	80	Union Sulphur. ....	..	..
Du Pont, Co., pf.	9	10	*Un. Drug.	115	135
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	22	23	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	45	46
Freeport, Tex., Sul. pf.	93	93	*Un. Dyewood.	55	57
*Gen. Chem.	160	170	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Gen. Chem., pf.	93	94	U. S. Gypsum.	60	91
Grasselli.	162	175	*U. S. Indus. Al.	60	72
Hercules, Powder.	215	222	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	93	98
Hercules, Powd., pf.	90	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	70	72
Heyden Chem.	5	6	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	105	107
			*V. Vivandou.	16	17

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

PLANS OF AETNA EXPLOSIVES CO.

The directors of the Aetna Explosives Co. have decided to make a cash distribution to stockholders, or to reduce the capital by retirement of shares at a specified price. The company, which went into the hands of receivers about three years ago, was released in June after the business had been again built up under the careful management of the receivers.

There is outstanding approximately 400 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. As there are 24 per cent in back dividends, its retirement would call for about \$50,000. No price has been mentioned for the retirement of the common stock, as it has no par value. At the most it is estimated that the retirement of 50 per cent of the outstanding common would not call for over \$3,000,000.

For the three months ended March 31 the company reported net earnings, after taxes and all charges, of \$377,000, equal to 67 cents a share on the outstanding common stock. This is at the annual rate of \$2.68 a share. Should the proposed reduction in the capital stock be carried out, and earnings maintained at the present rate, it is believed that directors would shortly inaugurate a regular dividend on the common stock.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Coffin, Redington Co., San Francisco, the directors were authorized to increase the capital stock from \$600,000, consisting of \$450,000 of common stock and \$150,000 of preferred stock, to \$1,150,000, consisting of \$1,000,000 common stock and \$150,000 preferred stock.

The New Niquero Sugar Co. has declared an extra dividend of \$50 a share in cash on both the preferred and common stocks, payable July 31 to holders of record July 22.

THE CREDIT SITUATION

While the traffic movement has improved slightly, sufficient relief can hardly be expected to the extent necessary to permit of the clearing away of existing congestion and the resumption of a normal movement of agricultural staples in the fall, says the National Bank of Commerce, New York. The crops, to an unusual extent, may have to be held this year. Recent experience has demonstrated fully the effect of any interference with orderly commodity shipments in tying up an enormous volume of credit.

This prospect enhances the importance of the credit situation which, during the current period of June 16 to July 15, has experienced no relief from the tension of the past several months. Since last November, the Federal Reserve institutions and member banks have been seeking to curtail non-essential borrowing, to limit loans to necessary requirements and to reduce gradually the volume of outstanding credit. In the former of these aims, they have in large measure been successful and there can be no question of the underlying soundness of the general credit structure.

There has thus far, however, been no reduction of the aggregate volume of credit outstanding. The efforts of the banks have simply limited further credit expansion and the volume of credit at the beginning of July exceeded that outstanding at the close of 1919.

NEW CHEMICAL COMPANY FORMED

The American Nottingham Process Company has been organized in Louisville, Ky., by Owsley Brown, formerly engaged in the manufacture of whiskey, Harry Reid and L. B. Herrington, each of whom hold three shares each. The capital stock is \$61,000.

According to the articles of incorporation the company will buy, sell, and manufacture alkalis and chemicals of all kinds, and articles used in the manufacture and working thereof, and also the manufacture of all ingredients. They propose to manufacture pharmaceutical products for medicinal and domestic use and to import all kinds of ingredients. The company will maintain a number of offices throughout the United States.

CHEMICAL COMPANY BUYS VESSELS

The Davison Chemical Company, manufacturer of sulphuric acid and other chemicals at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, has purchased from the United States Shipping Board two barges and two ocean-going tugs at a cost of \$300,000. The vessels will be used in the transportation of pyrites ores from the company's mines in Cuba to the Monumental City, and, it is said, will insure a steady supply of the ore, so that the works can be kept going at full capacity without interruption.

The Nitrate Producers' Steamship Co., of London, declared a 5 per cent dividend for the final six months of the financial year, and a bonus of 5 per cent, both of which are free of income tax. Sir John Latta, chairman, reported that it was costing \$500 a day to operate 8,000 ton ships against \$100 a day in pre-war times.

The Richmond Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., has awarded a contract to J. T. Wilson & Company, Mutual Building, for the rebuilding of its one-story plant, 120x700 feet, partially destroyed by fire recently. The work will cost about \$300,000. The company is a subsidiary of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

The directors of the American Soda Fountain Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent per share on the capital stock.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 194

PRODUCERS EXPECT HIGHER PRICES

Manufacturers Obligated to Pay More for Fuel and for Labor—Aluminum Sulfate and Lump Ammonia Alum Higher—Caustic Soda Lower—Sal Soda and Potassium Chlorate Advanced

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Alum Ammonia, lump, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Potassium Chlorate, 1c lb.
Aluminum Sulfate, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Sal Soda, 10c cwt.

Declined

Arsenic White, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Copperas, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Soda, Caustic, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$14	\$14	\$15 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	22.00	22.60	22.00	17.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....100 lbs.	5.75	5.75	6.00	2.00
Copper Sulfate.....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00
Potash. Caustic.....lb.	.30	.30	.30	.25
Sulphur, gran.....lb.	.15	.15	.14	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.25	3.25	2.50	1.90
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	6.00	6.25	6.50	3.25
Potassium Bichromate.....	.34	.34	.44	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average	5.140	5.160	5.254	3.653

The heavy chemical market shows some real improvement over the week end with a few lines still lagging with a fairly general feeling of improvement in conditions generally. The transportation situation and the fuel shortage continue to hold back business but the lack of interest from consumers which has characterized the market for some time past has led to shortages of stocks in their hands and these are now being replenished. The feeling of producers is decidedly good and looks to higher prices following higher costs and much improved business with the coming of Fall. Second hands in many cases are finding themselves forced to sell such stocks as they have at decided reductions in order to realize immediately.

Prices changes during the week have been of little real importance. The strong demand for white arsenic noted recently has abated somewhat and prices have receded to their former value. Offers of copperas from works at prices decidedly below the recent inflated spot market have forced this item down. Caustic soda is lower. Aluminum sulfate and lump ammonia alum are higher on current scarcity. Sal soda is quoted higher and producers have again advanced their price on potassium chlorate, with second hands still offering at the old price.

Acid, Acetic—Second hands continue to quote g'acial at lower figures than those asked by producers. Spot supplies are to be had as low as 14c per pound while producers are quoting as high as 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound and in some cases even as high as 17c per pound. The weaker acids are held at the same levels as recently in producers' hands with resale lots occasionally heard at lower figures.

Acid, Mixed—No change of note has occurred in the mixed acid market which has remained firm on the former basis of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per unit of sulfuric and 12c per unit of nitric. Stocks are light and prices are showing rather an upward tendency on account of the strength of nitre and the fuel shortage.

Acid, Sulfuric—Recent offers of sulfuric from second

hands at prices below those quoted by manufacturers seem to have been on distressed lots and are no longer heard. Producers report a continued strong market, with prices well maintained among themselves and are at a loss to account for such offers as have been heard recently, which they say were entirely out of range with the actual condition of things. Prices now seem to run on a basis of \$22.00@23.00 per ton for 66-degree acid in tank cars at works with shading on long time contracts amounting to less than \$1.00 per ton. Sixty degree acid in tanks at works is to be had as low as \$14.00@16.00 per ton while oleum is firm at \$25.00@27.00 per ton.

Alum—The entire alum list has continued strong in spite of the frequent weakness shown by the market generally. The strength of the market has not been of such a nature as to bring about price revisions except in the case of lump ammonia alum which has become scarcer and is now quoted at 5c@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound.

Aluminum Sulfate—Continued strong demand has prevented the accumulation of stocks and the past week has seen a further revision in prices. Neither the iron free nor the commercial grade is plentiful and consumers are willing to pay prices which place the two on practically a parity. Quotations are heard from \$4.50@5.00 for the commercial to \$5.00@5.50 per hundred for the iron free with the majority of sales being made close to the \$5.00 level.

Ammonium Sulfate—Export sulfate in double bags is quoted at \$6.00@6.10 per hundred with domestic material in single bags or bulk at \$5.75@6.00 per hundred according to quantity, delivery and packing.

Arsenic—White arsenic has eased off to a considerable extent during the week and is now quoted on the former basis of 15c@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound with much slower demand. Sales early in the week were made as high as 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound but the satisfaction of the temporary strong demand has left the market on a rather weak basis even at the reduced price. Red arsenic seems to be meeting with a routine demand and is holding steady at 20c@21c per pound.

Barium Chloride—Domestic material continues firm at the former level of \$160.00@180.00 per ton. Better arrivals of imported material will probably result in lower prices but for the present holders of chloride of foreign origin are asking \$150.00 per ton and are willing to give some concessions on this figure.

Carbon Bisulfide—The continued strength of tetra-chloride has helped hold bisulfide firm at the former level of 8c@11c per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Spot scarcity continues with supplies from works rather uncertain as to arrival. Rumors of prices around 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound could not be confirmed. Producers are unwilling to sell at less than 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound for spot or prompt delivery.

Copperas—Offers are heard at \$2.20 per hundred for acid free copperas at works for prompt delivery. Spot sales have been made around \$3.00 per hundred and this seems to be the best figure possible now although later on the differential between the two quotations should be reduced.

Magnesium Sulfate—Spot supplies are still rather low with prices quoted around \$3.50@3.75 per hundred for the technical grade and somewhat higher for the U. S. P.

Potash, Caustic—A works quotation is heard of 28c per pound while spot stocks are moving at 30c per pound on a basis of 88-92 per cent. Quotations from holders of imported caustic are able to demand somewhat higher prices around 37c per pound for such lots as are to be had.

Potassium Bichromate—Quotations of 34c@36c per pound are generally heard with some holders asking 38c per pound for spot delivery. The announcement of the new reduced contract prices on sodium bichromate has had some effect in preventing active buying.

Potassium Chlorate—Producers have raised their price to cover increased cost of manufacture and are now quoting 17c@17½c per pound. Some lots in second hands are still available at the old price of 16c@16½c per pound. There is little business being done but producers are firm in their idea of price.

Potash, Muriate—Muriate 80% is stronger with holders demanding \$2.40@2.50 per unit for spot or prompt deliveries. Domestic muriate of low grade is to be had as low as \$2.35 per unit on a 20% basis but is not in good demand.

Soda Ash—Prices remain around \$3.25 per hundred on a fairly firm basis with shading in some instances.

Soda, Caustic—Offers from works of off-brand caustic of good grade have been heard during the week as low as \$5.60 per hundred. This price is equivalent to about \$5.90 per hundred f. o. b. New York. Spot goods are offered around \$6.00 per hundred. Offers from Japan continue to be heard in an effort to dispose of the large stocks there.

Sodium Carbonate (Sal Soda)—Holders are asking up to \$2.00 per hundred for sal soda in barrels but stocks are to be had as low as \$1.75 per hundred.

Sodium Chlorate—Producers are offering at 10c per pound as against 12c per pound asked a few weeks ago.

American Hard Rubber Company will show a complete installation of hard rubber equipment for handling acids, alkalis, dyes, food products and many corrosive chemical solutions, at the Chemical Exposition. They specialize in the construction of hard rubber power and hand pumps of various types and capacities, hard rubber fittings, hard rubber pipe and hard rubber utensils, used extensively in chemical industries, most of which articles will be on exhibition at their booth in the show. A pump will be shown in operation, and there will be numerous exhibits to demonstrate relative resistance to corrosion of hard rubber in comparison with other materials. A. M. Ackerman, M.E., sales manager of the chemical equipment division of the American Hard Rubber Co. will take charge of the exhibit.

On the Metal Exchange on Monday an auction sale of 50 tons of Straits, spot, brought 48¾c per pound, f. o. b. cars, Marietta, Ohio. This was regarded as a fair price in view of the condition of the market locally. Class A tin, Straits, in 25-ton lots, was quoted at 48½c spot, July and August, with 48¾c for September, October and November; in 5-ton lots the price was 48¾c, spot and July; 48½c for August and September and 49c for September-November shipment. London prices, Monday, were as follows: Standard spot, £270 10s, up 10s, on sales of 100 tons; futures, £275 15s, up 10s, on sales of 400 tons. Straits, spot, was quoted at £285 per ton, off £1 10s, with no sales. Straits, shipment, was quoted at £289 per ton.

Industrial Chemical Notes

The assets of the Elite Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn., were sold by the trustee in bankruptcy on August 4.

The Central Chemical Co., Hagerstown, Md., has acquired the local fertilizer plant of J. Tyson & Sons. The new owner will continue the operation of the works, retaining Charles Sifford, manager of the plant for some time past, in this capacity.

Importations of German goods are being received at Philadelphia in large volume. During the last three months the aggregate was \$454,934, of which \$290,331 was non-taxable. Included in the imports were potash for fertilizers, valued at \$159,608, and fertilizer salts aggregating in value \$110,028.

An important addition to the fertilizer supply of the United States is announced by the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" which says that about 2,500,000 acres of lands in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Montana, containing valuable phosphate deposits, are now open to lease in areas not exceeding 2,560 acres.

Eugene Suter, of Eugene Suter & Co., importers and exporters of heavy chemicals, fertilizers and oils, who has been in Europe for more than a year, and while there established a branch office at Basle, has returned to the home office at No. 120 Broadway. Mr. Suter's partner, Fred Treumpy, has gone to Switzerland and is expected to remain there several months.

The Moroccan phosphate deposits are reported by Prof. Louis Gentil of the Sorbonne as almost inexhaustable. One hundred miles inland from Casablanca there is a mountain plateau, forty miles long and twenty-five miles wide, which is a veritable storehouse of phosphate. A railway is to be built to this mountain and a monopoly has been given to the Moroccan Government for the sale of the phosphate.

J. R. M. Klotz, Newport Chemical Works, Dr. Samuel Iserman, of the Chemical Co. of America, and D. H. Litter, Calco Chemical Co., who attended the conference at Washington with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the subject of the manufacture of industrial alcohol, reported to the American Dyes Institute "that the future held no difficulties for legitimate users of commercial alcohol."

Shipments of acid phosphate to the Scandinavian countries and Japan from Baltimore have become quite common, a large number of such shipments having been made in the course of the last year or two, chiefly by the Davidson Chemical Co., and by the Standard Phosphate Co. What is probably the first cargo of acid phosphate for Spain is being loaded now on the steamer Santo Antao. The shipment is 2,000 tons, and is exported by H. J. Baker & Bro., of New York, through the Baltimore office, in charge of Alexander Hoffmann.

The leading fertilizer chemists met during the convention of the National Fertilizer Association at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and formed the American Institute of Fertilizer Chemists. The following officers were elected: President, F. G. Parker, Charleston, S. C.; vice-president, A. G. Stillwell, New York City; secretary, S. W. Wiley, Baltimore; treasurer, W. J. Gascoyne, Jr., Baltimore. The following committees were appointed by the president: Constitution and by-laws, T. C. Law, Chas. W. Rice and S. W. Wiley; ethics, W. J. Gascoyne, Jr., and P. McG. Shuey; publicity, A. G. Stillwell and J. B. Robb; the president to serve ex officio on all the committees.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 186-188

SLIGHT REVIVAL IN BUYING ACTIVITY

Some Speculative Products Firmer As Consumers Show Interest—Menthol, Quinine and Camphor Take a Brace—General Tendency of Prices, However, Still Downward

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Lycopodium, 25c lb.		Menthol, 25c lb.	
*Alcohol, Denat., 7c gal.		*Hexamethylene, 25c lb.	
Aloin, 5c lb.		Mercury, \$2 flask	
Acid Phosphoric, U.S.P., 5c lb.		Podophyllin, \$1.50 lb.	
Antipyrine, 50c lb.		*Salicin, \$2 lb.	
Caramel, 5c gal.		*Sodium Cacodylate, \$1 lb.	
Castor Oil, No. 1, 1/2c lb.			
Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, \$5 bbl.		*Second Hands	
Newfoundland, \$5 bbl.			

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$7.70	\$7.70	\$7.75	\$3.35
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.80	.80	.85	1.10
Calomel, American	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.67
Camphor, Jap., ref.	1.20	1.20	1.30	2.85
Caffeine Alkaloid	7.75	7.75	7.75	6.75
Iodine, Resublimed	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.25
Menthol	5.75	5.50	6.00	7.50
Morphine Sulphate	7.80	7.80	7.80	9.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.95	.95	.95	.55
Quinine Sulph., Java .....	.80	.80	.82	.55
Sodium Salicylate .....	.60	.60	.60	.45
Strychnine Sulphate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	2.81	2.79	2.85	3.08

The beginning of the present week saw a slight improvement in buying activity which was immediately accepted by speculative traders as an indication that consumers were about to enter the market again for future requirements on some items. However, the size of orders continued small and the general tendency of prices downward in spite of a better tone among a few of the important products. In view of the dullness which has hung over the medicinal chemical market for a month or so past, a slight improvement is naturally viewed with great significance and reports consequently subject to considerable exaggeration. The importation of foreign chemicals begins to show a marked increase while export business at this port continues comparatively small.

Firmer prices are noted for menthol and camphor with an improvement in the Japanese situation. To a certain extent, financial difficulties in Japan are being overcome. Quinine is also steadier as the result of several large parcels being removed from this market by consuming interests. Many items, however, continue to fall off in price. Caramel reflects the easier position of sugar. Cod liver oil, both Newfoundland and Norwegian, is cheaper and in light demand. Antipyrine has dropped again under the keen competition. Denatured alcohol is lower in resale hands. Lycopodium is extremely scarce. Quicksilver has been cut by sellers. U.S.P. phosphoric acid is easier. Hexamethylene has softened somewhat.

Acetanilid—The position of acetanilid is unchanged with demand light. Resellers are quoting from 60c a pound up to 65c as to quantity and packing. Manufacturers continue to name 70c@75c for U.S.P. material in 200 pound barrels.

Acid, Citric—Citric is one of the speculative items which has shown little improvement during the week.

There has been some buying for consuming accounts but the orders have been comparatively small. Users of citric are undoubtedly short on supplies but are apparently content to buy from hand-to-mouth as long as the market continues in its present condition. Spot acid, duty paid, is held at 81c a pound in kegs but 80c can be done on a good sized order. There is practically no market on shipment material as far as quotations go but deals are being put through between traders in Palermo and Messina at the high price of 70 lire per kilo.

Acid, Phosphoric—U.S.P. phosphoric is now in better supply and sufficient stocks are available here to warrant a lower price. Sellers are asking 40c a pound for carboys.

Acid, Tartaric—Demand is light with prices holding about the same and subject to shading in cases of weak holders. Crystals are held at 74c@75c a pound for spot goods, duty paid, and powdered is easier at 72c@73c. American manufacturers name 76½c and 75½c for crystals and powder without charge.

Alcohol—A falling off in demand for denatured alcohol has been effective in easing the resale market here. Prices are lower with sellers naming as low as 95c and up to 98c for completely denatured. Producers still quote \$1.10@\$1.13 as to type. Wood alcohol is still very scarce but in lighter demand. Resellers name \$3.25 per gallon up. Efforts of the leading producers and consumers of U.S.P. alcohol to engage the aid of the prohibition authorities in Washington to increase the supply for industrial purposes may bear fruit in the near future.

Aloin—Demand has fallen off and although aloes holds firm, aloin is slightly cheaper. Spot goods can be had at \$1.00@\$1.05 a pound for U.S.P.

Antipyrine—Keen selling competition between various imported brands and domestic antipyrine, continues to drive the price down. It is now possible to do \$4.50 a pound on the spot and possibly lower on firm business.

Bromides—Supplies here are still heavy as a result of accumulations of foreign bromides. Demand is light and resellers' prices are subject to some shading. American manufacturers continue to quote on the old basis without alteration, naming 90c for potassium bromide granular and 95c for crystal while sodium is held at 85c. Imported material is openly named at 70c a pound which possibly might be shaded.

Caffeine—Supplies of caffeine are small and show little improvement. The shortage of tea sweepings continues to handicap manufacturers. They name \$7.75 a pound for the alkaloid without offer. Resale material can be had on the spot at \$8.50 a pound and probably \$8.25 according to seller.

Camphor—The gum appeared to take a brace during the past week, a reflection undoubtedly of an improved financial situation in Japan. Early in the week, cables named \$1.32 a pound for refined camphor for shipment in fifty and hundred case lots as compared with \$1.10 which was ruling some days earlier. The spot market, however, may have stiffened but consumers did not cause a stampede by their rush to buy, \$1.20@\$1.25 for slabs in cases still holding for spot goods. American refiners hold to the same schedule

on a basis of \$1.40 for bulk gum in barrels. Chinese crude is named around 70c for shipment which is close to the level of the spot market.

Caramel—Owing to an improvement in the sugar situation and a drop in the price, caramel prices are lower this week, \$1.30 per gallon now being the figure named.

Castor Oil—Prices are off half a cent this week, No. 1 in barrels being held at 18c a pound. Crystal is held at 18½c@19c a pound on the spot.

Chloroform—Manufacturers quote 40c a pound for U.S.P. in drums but resale material is available at 38c.

Cod Liver Oil—Prices are lower on larger supplies as a result of the bigger catch and yield of oil. Newfoundland oil is down to \$65.00 a barrel on the spot while \$70.00 can be done for Norwegian.

Formaldehyde—Demand has continued light during the past week and the price holds steady at 50c a pound for barrels. Spot holdings are quite fair and sufficient to take care of the ordinary demand.

Gelatin—Silver gelatin is still scarce and it is not possible to buy under \$2.00 here. In fact, sellers are quoting \$2.10 as best and up to \$2.25 has been heard.

Glycerin—Glycerin is quiet and unchanged. Prices are firm at 28½c for C. P. in drums in refiners' hands but resellers are doing 27½c here. Cans are held at 29c to 30½c a pound as to quantity.

Hexamethylene—Demand has dropped off and although offerings are not heavy, prices are easier. Spot goods can be had at \$3.00 a pound up to \$3.25 as to seller.

Lycopodium—Quotations are practically nominal owing to the acute scarcity of supplies in American markets. Small holdings, all which are available, are quoted at \$3.00 a pound when and where obtainable.

Menthol—Menthol has stiffened up somewhat this week. The firmer market has been induced undoubtedly by two things, the improved Japanese situation and the fact that considerable interest has been worked up by consumer and speculative activity of late. Most of the big users are low in supplies, although this is denied by one or two, and the fact that several of them have shown what appeared to be a sincere buying interest, has lent strength to the market. Offers of \$4.00 and \$4.50 for shipment have been turned down by importers here and Japanese shippers. While \$5.50 was freely done for spot goods last week, \$5.75 is hard to do at the present time, duty paid. Most of the weak holders have been eliminated here and from now on buyers will experience more difficulty in beating down the price.

Mercury—The metal has weakened and outside shading has induced selling agents to reduce their prices to \$88.00 per flask. Demand is very light, leading consumers holding out of the market.

Podophyllin—The improved supply of mandrake is beginning to be noted in small offers of cheaper podophyllin, \$12.00@15.00 a pound now being quoted. The future will see further recessions without question.

Quinine—Several large orders have been reported removed from the market this week with a consequent stiffening effect on a rather soft position. Prices, however, are about the same and spot supplies must still be large judging from the recent heavy imports and dull market here. Java sulphate is held at 80c per ounce in 100 ounce tins without change. Some Japanese material is also available at this price. American made quinine is firm without change at 90c basis 100 ounce tins.

Saccharin—A further easing in sugar has lessened much of the remaining interest in saccharin. Resale material is now about on a par with manufacturers' prices at \$3.50 a pound for both soluble and insoluble.

DRUG FIRM ENLARGES EXPORT OFFICES

McKesson & Robbins, Incorporated have acquired the building at 152-154 William street, adjacent to their main offices, 91 to 97 Fulton street, in order to have adequate space for the Spanish Export Department, which is showing remarkable growth. Four additional floors have been taken and direct connections cut through to the Fulton street building to permit easy access to and from the main office. McKesson & Robbins have been actively engaged in the Central and South American trade for a half century. J. Stebe, who has been with the house for 28 years, has charge of the export business.

In the debate on the Austrian Budget, in which the sum of seventy million crowns is allocated for educational purposes, the present situation of the various laboratories was depicted as being hopeless. The prevailing prices for glassware, and particularly for chemicals, are enormous, and platinum, which formerly cost 3,300 crowns a kilo, now costs 650,000 crowns. The present prices to hospitals for the following chemicals were quoted: Cocaine, 48,000 crowns; morphine, 25,000 crowns; iodine, 3,500 crowns; ether 336 crowns per kilo.

The present prices of glycerin in Germany are such that there is no incentive whatever for the manufacturer to increase his output to the utmost possible. The chief difficulty at present is the almost entire absence of the ordinary oils and fats which were obtained before the war and which yielded about 9 per cent of glycerin, and in the case of palm kernel oil even more than this. The yield from the material at present available is not more than 6 per cent, and, as a rule, the average is 5 per cent.

The officials of the Monsanto Chemical Co., gave a farewell dinner Saturday night, July 17, at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, to Benjamin Thomas, a chemist employed at the plant who is leaving St. Louis for England, where he is to supervise the establishment of a branch manufacturing plant.

Shipments of potassium iodide from Japan during the first quarter of 1920 amounted to 6,001 kin, against 25,386 kin in the same time last year and 42,326 in the corresponding period two years ago.

The aggregate catch of cod for all Norway up to May 22 amounted to 32,700,000, as compared with 25,700,000 and 18,900,000 up to the corresponding dates in 1919 and 1918, respectively.

Exports of menthol from Japan during the first quarter of 1920 amounted to 67,369 kin, against 32,980 kin in the same time last year and 49,785 kin in the corresponding period of 1918.

The exports of refined camphor from Japan during the first three months of 1920 were 344,614 kin, against 517,338 kin in the same time last year and 508,419 in 1918.

The Reliance Chemical Co., Fairview Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has broken ground for the erection of a two-story addition, 45 x 90 feet, to cost about \$12,000.

George H. Merrell, president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, spent the month of July at Chautauqua, N. Y. He has a cottage there.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 196-198

TEXTILE SITUATION CURTAILS DYE SALES

Producers Confronted With Higher Costs for Labor and Fuel—Beta-Naphthol, Naphthalene, and Benzene Continue Scarce and Prices Are Held at High Levels—Small Stocks In Second Hands

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	No Advances	Declined
a-Naphthol, 15c lb.			
Phenol, Export, 1c lb.			

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	.35	.35	.30	.24
Naphthalene, flake	.18	.18	.18	.06
Phenol	.12	.12	.12	.12
Xylene, pure	.35	.35	.35	.40
Toluene, pure	.35	.35	.31	.24
Aniline Oil	.33	.33	.33	.22
Benzaldehyde	.65	.65	.65	.65
Betanaphthol, dist.	.88	.88	.88	.40
Paranitroaniline	1.30	1.30	1.30	.90
o-Toluidine	.35	.35	.35	.30
Average	0.486	0.486	0.499	0.352

No change worthy of note has occurred in the dye and intermediate market over the week end with little actual business being transacted and with supplies and demand very low. Further curtailments in the textile industry have resulted in a further decrease in the demand for dye products and intermediates. The money market has continued tight, but the absence of stocks of any importance in second hands has prevented sweeping price reductions. Producers are finding costs higher in most directions especially in the cases of fuel and labor and are consequently holding their prices up.

Beta-naphthol, naphthalene, and benzene continue scarce and are held at the recent high levels. Alpha-naphthol and phenol for export are lower in consequence of recent weakness in demand. Para-nitroaniline is quoted on the same basis as last week but lower prices can probably be done on firm business. Aniline oil remains on the same basis as last week with concessions possible in some directions.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Supplies for spot or nearby shipment continue scarce with prices well maintained. Producers report sales covering them well into the future. Large quantities of benzene are said to have been contracted out to the petroleum refiners who are using it to eke out their motor fuel production. The nominal quotation from producers on pure benzene remains unchanged at 35c@40½c per gallon according to quantity. The 90% grade is quoted at 33c@38½c per gallon although little was to be had during the week below 35c per gallon in tank cars and some sales were heard at this figure.

Naphthalene—No stocks of importance exist for prompt or nearby shipment. Refiners continue to meet great difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of crude to keep plants going. Offers of crude are heard over a range from 7c per pound to 14c per pound for odd lots but these prices have failed to attract refiners who are under contracts at much lower prices. The nominal market for refined naphthalene is around 18c@20c

per pound for flake but supplies could not be located at these or even higher prices for prompt delivery. Offers from England of refined naphthalene continue to come through at prices around 14c per pound duty paid New York.

Phenol—Producers of phenol are finding demand somewhat slower and have reduced their prices to 18½c @19½c per pound. Sales at these figures have not been up to expectations and it is possible that firm business would bring out stocks at further reductions. Government phenol continues in good supply for domestic consumers with prices on the former basis of 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—No change has been noted in anthranilic. Prices remain firm in producers' hands in spite of a rather slow demand. Quotations are given as \$2.05@\$2.30 per pound for the pure grade with crude held at \$1.55@\$2.00 per pound according to purity.

Acid, Cleve's—Offers around \$1.90@\$2.00 per pound are heard but are not attracting much attention. Demand is very weak and offers light.

Acid, Gamma—Producers are still offering gamma around \$6.00 per pound. Stocks are not large but seem sufficient for present requirements.

Acid, H—Dullness in demand has enabled producers to hold prices at the former levels in spite of shortages in supplies resulting from recent shutting down of plants. Spot goods are to be had in fair quantity at \$2.50 per pound with shipment around \$2.25 per pound.

Alpha-naphthol—Further reductions have followed the recent slowness of demand. Supplies are to be had at \$1.15@\$1.20 per pound for the crude material and \$1.45@\$1.50 per pound for the refined. Producers are finding it difficult to obtain supplies of naphthalene and are not offering alpha.

Aniline Oil—Some few offers have been heard during the week on a basis as low as 32c per pound in returnable drums but the general tone of the market seems to be around 33c per pound with 2½c per pound added if drums are to be included. The contract level remains firm with a rising tendency at 30c@30½c per pound although some contracts have made during the week at much lower levels. The continued tightness of benzene and recent advances by producers are expected to hold a fairly firm market for aniline in spite of the seasonal slowness of the demand.

Benzidine—Slowness in demand has left prices on both the base and sulfate in a rather weak position. No change of price has been announced but it is believed that the quoted levels may be reduced somewhat on firm business. Benzidine base is quoted at \$1.35@\$1.40 per pound and sulfate at \$1.10@\$1.15 per pound.

Beta-naphthol—A few odd offers of beta are heard in the market at the former level of 88c@90c per pound but there are few stocks of importance to be had for delivery before late August. Contracts covering the balance of the year are possible in some quarters at prices slightly below the spot figure but producers continue to report themselves well sold up with the naphthalene shortage seriously affecting production.

Chlorobenzene—The market for this material remains firm in producers' hands with demand slightly

slower than it has been for the past few weeks. Stocks on the spot are fair but not large and are quoted at 18c@20c per pound with some concessions for shipment from works.

Dimethylaniline—Producers continue unable to quote spot or nearby delivery on dimethylaniline. Spot supplies in second hands are scattering and a nominal price is given as \$1.30@\$1.50 per pound according to holders. Offers from Japan of resale material at \$1.15 per pound c. i. f. New York have failed to attract widespread attention as buyers are afraid of the condition of material and are unwilling to purchase except after inspection of material in this country which the Japanese holders are generally unable to permit.

Diphenylamine—Nominal prices are heard around 85c@90c with little demand.

Para-nitroaniline—Quotations remain on the same basis as last week with spot offers heard around \$1.30 per pound. However it is believed that firm business can be done at decided reductions under the quoted prices.

Para-phenylenediamine—A weak demand is reported with prices quoted on the former basis of \$2.55@\$2.60 per pound. The greater part of the business of the week has been done at prices decidedly lower than those quoted. Producers are holding for higher prices.

MERGER OF WOOD PRESERVING COS.

The Protexol Corporation, 34 Barclay St., New York, has recently purchased the property, assets and franchises of the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., including patents, trade-marks and copyrights, and will continue the business under the name of Protexol Corporation, successors to Carbolineum W. P. Co. The officers of the new corporation are substantially the same as those of the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. Ernest F. Hartman, the president, has been president of the Carbolineum W. P. Co. since its organization. John N. Schlude, secretary and treasurer of the Carbolineum W. P. Co. since its organization is now treasurer of the Protexol Corporation. The secretary of the new corporation is Ross M. Whitbeck who previously had been connected with the Carbolineum W. P. Co. as its sales manager. The laboratory and chemical department is in charge of Edw. F. Paddock, who has been chemical engineer of the Carbolineum W. P. Co. for eleven years. The Export Department is in charge of Fred Jaeger who has been export manager for the Carbolineum Company since 1915. The Protexol Corporation has erected an extensive coal tar products plant at Kenilworth, N. J., where a complete line of coal tar products is manufactured.

JAPAN'S PROPOSED DYE TARIFF

Efforts have been made during the past eight months to pass a tariff measure to protect the infant dye industry of Japan, but it has failed to get through the Diet. It is expected that the next session of that body will pass it. The effect on the American trade in dyes with Japan will hardly be immediate, if the measure is passed, since the capacity of the dye-making plants there is only about one-tenth of the total consumption of artificial colors. The addition of 35 per cent to the cost of such dyes as must be imported will be an added burden on the dye consumers, but it is hoped by the backers of the measure that it will be of material assistance in building up for Japan a self-contained industry. If the proponents of the bill are correct in their view, the passage of this measure will ultimately result in killing the import trade in dyes.

SAFETY COMMITTEE ON DYES

The American Dyes Institute which is now located at 130 West 42nd street, New York, has appointed a Committee on Sanitation and Safety, comprised of Victor L. King and Moses Crossley of the Calco Chemical Co., Geo. B. Bradshaw of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and Albert G. Peterkin of The Barrett Company. The committee held a meeting in Philadelphia and considered a plan which had been outlined by Dr. Francis D. Patterson, Chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene and Engineering of the Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Pennsylvania, and a member of the committee which was organized at Washington on the general subject of Standardization. Dr. Patterson had been invited to attend the conference. The committee as originally designated by the Washington authorities, was termed Committee on Standardization of Nitro and Amido Compounds, but the Institute broadened the scope of the work of the proposed committee by calling it one on Sanitation and Safety. The committee will have another meeting in the near future, at which time it is expected there will be submitted a tentative plan or code which can be discussed.

NEW DYESTUFF PLANT AT NITRO

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Nitro, W. Va., July 26.—Buildings formerly used by the Government as a solvent recovery plant have been purchased by the Southern Dyestuffs Corporation, recently organized. The company will make acid colors, direct colors and azo dyes. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000 and is owned by New York and New Jersey interests. About 400 men will be employed. In the six buildings bought, which were part of a smokeless powder plant, and new structures to be built, the new company will have about 150,000 square feet of floor space. The company will be able to secure some of the chemicals required from plants already in operation at Nitro, such as sulphuric acid. Other materials required will be caustic soda, and H acid. The general manager and chief chemist of the company is C. L. Masters. Robert Rogers is the works engineer.

The American Dyes Institute has appointed a committee on the nomenclature, spelling and pronunciation of chemical products as applied to the dyestuff industry. Under the authority conferred upon him the President, R. C. Jeffcott, appointed as members of that committee, J. Warren Kinsman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Dr. D. W. Jayne of The Barrett Company, J. R. M. Klotz of Newport Chemical Works Inc., Dr. J. M. Matthews of the Grasselli Chemical Co. and L. H. Cone of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., the committee being given power to select its own chairman.

The secretariat of the Belgian Reparations Commission at Brussels announces that deliveries of German dyes made in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Versailles during the month of April amounted to 36,326 kilos. This brings the total deliveries of German dyes through the end of April to 340,296 kilos.

The Fremont Dye Works, Los Angeles, Cal., has filed notice of organization to operate a plant at 1037-39 West First street. Joseph Jacobs, 1449 Oak street, heads the company.

The dyestuff and chemical trades have been notified by the Crescent Hosiery Co., Scotland Neck, and Wilson, N. C., that the mills and offices of the company have been moved to Waynesville, N. C.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 198; Naval Stores, Page 196

LOW PRICES FAIL TO TEMPT BUYERS

Transportation Situation Prevents Improvement in Oil Market—Quotations Lower on No. 3 Castor Oil, China Wood, Coconut, Cod Liver, Lagos Palm, Crude Peanut and Spot Soya Bean Oils

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Olive, foots, 1c lb.	Rosin Oil 3½c gal.	Copra, Coast, ½c lb.	
Rosin, 25c bbl.	Turpentine, 5½c gal.	Linseed, Nov.-April, 10c gal.	
		Palm Lagos, ½c lb.	
Castor, No. 3, ½c lb.		Peanut, Crude, Mills, 1c lb.	
China Wood, Spot, ½c lb.		Peanut, Crude, Coast, ½c lb.	
China Wood, Coast, 1c lb.		Red Oil, ½c lb.	
Coconut Cochin, 1c lb.		Soya Bean, Spot, bbls., ½c lb.	
Coconut, Manila, ½c lb.			
Coconut, Edible, 1c lb.			
Cod Liver, \$5 bbl.			

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.27	\$1.13
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.06½	.06½	.07	.05½
Lard, No. 1.	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.25
Menhaden, crd.	.60	.60	.75	1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 reg. ct.	2.00	2.00	2.25	1.35
Red Oil, distilled	.14½	.15	.15½	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.28	.28	.28	.27½
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.15	.15	.17½	.20
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.10	.10	.16	.21½
Linseed, cars	1.50	1.50	1.63	2.12
Olive, denatured	2.05	3.05	3.05	2.25
Peanut, refined	.20	.20	.22	.28½
Soya Bean, bbls.	.14½	.15	.17	.20½
Average	.815	.819	.891	.856
*F. O. B. Mills				

The oil market during the past week has continued dull with little change noted in the general attitude. Buyers are still unwilling to enter the market for more than immediate requirements in spite of the lower prices at which goods are offered. The rail situation has not been such as to favor improvement in the market and partly on this account speculative buying has shown little activity. Expressions of confidence in better prices within the next thirty to sixty days are heard quite generally through the trade.

No greater certainty has developed in the linseed oil situation with variation between crushers still pronounced, and buying interest very low. November-April oil is lower in some cases. Lower prices are heard on No. 3 Castor, China wood, coconut, cod liver, Lagos palm, crude peanut and spot soya bean oils. Benin and Niger palm oils continue practically unobtainable. Olive foots are higher.

The animal and fish oils show no quotable changes from the positions last week.

The strength of the London naval stores market has been reflected in further advances both on the spot and at producing centers.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Prices asked for November-April oil have been reduced by some crushers and the present quotations on that position are \$1.25@1.35 per gallon in carlots. The other positions are quoted as follows: July, \$1.50@1.60 per gallon, August-September, \$1.40@1.50 per gallon and October, \$1.35@1.45 per gallon. Rumors of sales in the November forward position as low as \$1.15 per gallon could not be confirmed. Offers from England for prompt shipment as low as \$1.15 per gallon have been heard during the week. London spot

oil is higher at 77 shillings per quintal with Antwerp quoting 393 francs per 100 kilos.

The flaxseed markets have been very dull during the period with prices barely steady. Buenos Aires seed is lower than last week at \$2.46½@2.48½ per bushel. Duluth cash seed is quoted at \$3.48½ per bushel and Winnipeg, at \$3.62@3.64 per bushel according to position.

Castor Oil—A reduction on commercial castor oil brings the price asked down to 17½c@18c per pound for No. 3 oil. Water white continues fairly firm at 18½c@19c per pound in barrels with cases at a correspondingly higher figure.

China Wood Oil—Spot barrels are offered at 18c@18½c per pound, a reduction of ½c per pound below last week. Barrels on the coast are to be had as low as 15½c@16c per pound as against 17c@17½c per pound heard last week. Arrivals have been good at Coast points and it is possible that further concessions may be made to attract buyers.

Coconut Oil—Offers of Cochin oil are heard at prices considerably below the nominal quotations recently heard. Barrels are offered as low as 16½c@17c per pound on the spot and tanks are heard around 15½c@16c per pound. Manila oil is also lower with coast tanks quoted as low as 12½c@13c per pound. Edible oil in barrels on the spot is heard at 17½c@18c per pound. Ceylon oil is fairly steady at the previously quoted level of 15c@15½c per pound in barrels. Copra is lower at 7c@7½c per pound Coast.

Cottonseed Oil—Crude cottonseed is offered by crushers at mills as low as 10c@10½c per pound in tanks for prompt shipment. Prime summer yellow is quoted at 12c@13½c per pound in barrels according to position on the Produce Exchange market with trading very limited among speculators and no interest of importance from consumers.

Olive Oil—Denatured oil continues firm at \$3.05@3.15 per gallon on the current scarcity. Foots have been advanced and are now quoted at 16½c@17c per pound. Edible oil is heard at \$3.60@3.90 per gallon according to origin and quality.

Palm Oil—Lagos oil is much freer at 10½c@11c per pound with supplies good and demand limited. Benin and Niger oils are not offered in the market for the time being and several large orders for these types have gone without takers during the week. In the meantime factors in the market are unwilling to name prices pending the arrival of stocks from primary points.

Palm Kernel Oil—Domestic oil is lower at 17c@18c per pound with imported oil quoted at the same nominal value as last week, 16c@16½c per pound. Offerings of both oils are freer but are far from easy.

Peanut Oil—Refined peanut on the spot in barrels is quoted at 20c@21c per pound without change. Crude on the Coast is lower with 12c@12½c per pound asked for tanks. Domestic producers are asking lower prices with 13c@13½c per pound quoted for crude peanut in tanks f. o. b. mills. Demand is light and prices are subject to some shading.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined oil in barrels on the spot is heard at \$1.45@1.50 per gallon. Blown is held at \$1.65

@\$1.70 per gallon. Crude rapeseed on the Coast in sellers' tanks is quoted at 14½¢@14¾¢ per pound.

Sesame Oil—Domestic sesame oil continues scarce with such stocks as are available largely in the hands of one crusher who is holding for \$2.50 per gallon in small lots. Imported oil is not offered in the market.

Soya Bean Oil—Coast positions are holding on a steady if not firm basis at the recently prevailing prices. Spot oil on the coast in tank cars is heard at 10¼¢@10½¢ per pound with shipment slightly stronger at 10½¢@11¢ per pound. Spot crude in barrels is offered slightly lower at 14½¢@15¢ per pound. Edible oil is in good supply at 16¢@17¢ per pound on the spot. Demand generally has been very slow and without interest from consumers except for immediate requirements.

Animal Oils

Degras—American degreas has been rumored during the week as low as 5¾¢ per pound and it is probable that such a price would be necessary to attract buyers. However no confirmation could be obtained from factors in the market who continue to hold for 6½¢@6¾¢ per pound without bid. English degreas is quoted at 7¢@7¼¢ per pound but is finding little demand.

Red Oil—Distilled and saponified red oils have been reduced to 14½¢@15¢ per pound but continue weak in spite of the decline.

Fish Oils

Cod Liver Oil—The new catch of cod liver oil is coming in at lower figures and is said to be of the highest quality. Norwegian oil is held at \$70.00@\$72.00 per barrel and Newfoundland at \$65.00@\$70.00 per barrel. Newfoundland cod oil continues steady at \$1.15 per gallon with limited demand.

Menhaden Oil—Offers of crude have been heard as low as 60¢ per gallon at mills but even this concession is failing to attract any strong demand. Holders are at variance on the price according as they have storage space or not. Some stocks are being held even higher than 70¢ per gallon.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Further advances on the strong demand from Europe have been made on rosin. The average increase is about 25¢ per barrel. Domestic consumers are showing somewhat better interest which is probably to be accounted for by the high prices of most of the soap oils and the growing demand for linseed oil substitutes made from China wood oil and rosin.

Rosin Oil—An advance during the week brings the prices for rosin oils to 70½¢ per gallon for first run and 73½¢ per gallon for second run oil.

Turpentine—An advance has been recorded in all principal markets during the week. Savannah prices have risen to a basis of \$1.54 per gallon for pure gum spirits. New York quotations are up to \$1.68 per gallon and London quotes higher at 88 shillings per quintal.

MARKET FOR OIL-MILL MACHINERY

India, being one of the world's largest producers of oil-bearing seeds, offers a good market for American-made oil-mill machinery, particularly small machines to take the place of the small bullock-operated machines now in use, writes Consul L. G. Dawson, Madras, India. The Presidency of Madras alone has an estimated yield of 797,450 tons of seeds and nuts. There is also a good market for machines for shelling peanuts.

ANALYZING OILS AND FATS FOR SWIFT & CO.

Fertilizer work represents one of the three main divisions of our analytical laboratory, says Dr. W. D. Richardson, chief chemist for Swift & Co., Chicago, in the company's publication called "The Buzzer." Describing the work, he continues: At all stages of manufacture analyses are made so that finished goods may run close to the guarantee. Another branch of our analytical laboratory does the same work for our oil and fat products, such as lard, tallow, oleomargarine, cottonseed oil, lard compound and other products.

In another branch the work relates to analysis of soap, soap products and glycerin. All raw materials, such as the oils and fats entering into soap manufacture, the alkalis, such as caustic soda and soda ash, borax, etc., the perfumes used for toilet soaps, are all subjected to chemical analysis. Furthermore the soap is analyzed at various stages, including its finished form. All soaps manufactured by our competitors are also analyzed periodically in order that we may keep abreast of the times and know what they are doing.

One of the most important parts of our analytical work is in connection with the curing of meats. Not only are the raw materials of curing analyzed, but the meats themselves at various stages of cure are examined for salt, saltpetre, sugar, etc., so that we may know that the cure is progressing properly. In making these analyses samples are taken from various parts of the piece of ham or bacon, from the outside to the inside, and the degree of saltiness of the various layers determined separately.

Our Miscellaneous Department analyzes all engineering supplies and materials of construction, as well as the coal and water used in power plants and the general water supplies for our principal manufacturing operations. This work includes the analysis of paints, oils, and varnishes, all the Portland cement which goes into our buildings, and the iron and steel, brass, and babbitt which enters into the construction of our refrigerator cars.

In addition to our main analytical laboratory in Chicago, where we handle analyses not only for this plant but for numerous small plants within moderate distances and where we train all our chemists for outside laboratories, we maintain sixteen other branch laboratories at packing plants, fertilizer factories, soap works, and refineries in the United States.

With the increasing competition of industrial plants, industrial processes, and business generally, it has become necessary for nearly all the larger industries to maintain research laboratories whose work is the investigation of recently developed processes and the discovery of new ones and of new and better uses for products and by-products, so that chemical laboratories which in the first instance had for their function only the making of analyses, have had to add research chemists and equipment for these special investigations.

As a part of our own laboratory we maintain a research department, at present only partially developed, organized separately and apart from the analytical department. From time to time as problems arise we have a varying number of men working on special problems connected with fertilizer work, oils and fats, soap, oleomargarine, lard, lard compound, cottonseed oil, etc., etc.

The development of a modern research laboratory complete in its equipment and personnel is one of the developments which lies before this business. Nothing in my opinion would add more greatly to its power for future development particularly in the by-products branches, than this.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 188-190

PRICES WEAKEN UNDER PRESSURE

Ergot Easier On Lower Shipment Figures—Balsam Peru Down Again—Cloves Drop on Weakness—Declines in Celery, Mustards and Cardamom Seeds

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	No Advances	Declined
Alkanet Root, 25c lb.	Guarana, 5c lb.	
Balsam Peru, 15c lb.	Hemp Seed, Manch., 1/2c lb.	
Bayberry Bark, 3c lb.	Mustard Seed, Barl Brn., 1/2c lb.	
Cascara Sagrada, 1/2c lb.	Calif. Brown, 1/2c lb.	
Cardamom Seed, Bich., 20c lb.	Eng. Yellow, 1/2c lb.	
Cassia, Saigon, 1c lb.	Danish Yel., 1/2c lb.	
China Mats, 1/2c lb.	Pepper, Black, Sing., 1/2c lb.	
Celery Seed, 1c lb.	White Sing., 1/2c lb.	
Cloves, Zanzib., 3c lb.	Rhubarb Rt., H.D., 5c lb.	
Amboynas, 1c lb.	Senega Root, 10c lb.	
Catnip, 2c lb.	Simaruba Bk., 5c lb.	
Ergot, Spanish, 50c lb.	Sage, Dalmat., 1c lb.	
Gamboge, 10c lb.	Sunflower Seed, S. A., 1/2c lb.	
Ginger, Afr., 1/2c lb.	Turpentine, Artifi., 1c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$5	\$55	\$60	\$15
Buchu Leaves, Short	3.65	3.65	3.75	2.00
Cantharides, Russian	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Cocculus Indicus .....	.23	.23	.25	.60
Ergot, Spanish	5.50	6.00	6.50	3.50
Insect Powder, pure .....	.80	.80	.85	.55
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.75
Nux Vomica .....	.14	.14	.14	.07 1/2
Opium, gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	6.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D. ....	.75	.80	.90	1.75
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon	4.60	4.60	4.75	3.75
Wild Cherry Bk. thin net .....	.10	.10	.10	.15
Average	2.55	2.65	2.67	2.13

A continued downward movement has characterized crude drug prices during the week, many products still selling off under pressure of new offerings from primary markets. The widespread recessions of last week which took toll impartially from both domestic and imported botanicals have concentrated their efforts this week in driving down the foreign items while American drugs show less weakness. Practically all price revisions have been downward, the spirit of the market and attitude of buyers being adverse to any recoveries worth noting.

Offerings for shipment have induced lower spot prices for the small stocks of ergot here. Balsam Peru is under pressure and again lower. Cloves are weak and demand very light. Cassias are off as are peppers and African ginger. Among the seeds, prices have shown losses especially in the cases of the mustards, bleached cardamoms and celery. Senega is lower on the spot with country shippers apparently willing to make concessions for shipment. Alkanet is cheaper. Dalmatian sage is lower. High dried rhubarb holds easy with shipment prices well below spot figures. Simaruba, cascara sagrada and bayberry barks are easier.

Crude Drugs

Balm Gilead Buds—Prices are still easy with holders willing to do \$1.15 a pound for dry buds on the spot.

Ergot—For shipment, Spanish dealers are naming \$2.50 up to \$3.50 a pound for new crop ergot. Even at the lower figure, American importers are not apparently willing to load up for future needs. Spot holdings are cheaper with some goods available at \$5.50

a pound although several sellers continue to ask \$6.00 for their supply. Buyers here are holding off in the belief that Spain will have to reduce ideas as to price, particularly with the likelihood that Russia will open up soon.

Guarana—Better supplies of guarana are available at lower prices here. Sellers now quote 85c@90c a pound.

Nux Vomica—Spot buttons hold still at 13 1/2c up to 14 1/2c a pound as to seller. With shipments awaiting transportation from Calcutta at this time, lower prices may be seen. Powdered as to quality runs from 20c up to 22c.

Turpentine—Artificial turpentine is slightly lower and held at 18c@19c a pound on the spot. Genuine Venice is named at \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound.

Balsams

Peru Balsam is gradually sliding down the price scale. Better offers with demand at a minimum are effective in easing the price. For spot goods, \$4.75 a pound is now openly quoted. Tolu is easy with supplies quite heavy and demand light. The price, \$1.00 a pound, remains without change. Canada and Oregon fir balsams are still in light supply at \$16.00 and \$1.80 @ \$2.00 per gallon respectively.

Barks

Bayberry—The bark is in better supply here and cheaper. Spot holdings are named at 27c@28c a pound with the tendency downward.

Buckthorn—Spot buckthorn shows an increase in the quantity available while demand has remained quiet. The price is easy at 40c a pound for spot.

Cascara Sagrada—Although most houses name 16 1/2c a pound for spot or near-by bark, 1919 peel, in carlots, it is possible to do 16c here. A very fair demand as compared with the general run of the market, is reported for cascara.

Elm—Selected elm is still held at 75c a pound here for ten pound bundles. Supplies are small. Grinding bark is held at 50c.

Sassafras—Prices are easy on good offerings from the country. Ordinary bark is easy at 28c while selected is held at 45c a pound.

Simaruba—Recent importations are offered cheaper, the spot price having moved down slightly to 40c.

Berries

As a whole prices are steady and unchanged. Cubebs are in fair routine demand with large stocks of ordinary berries available at \$1.30 a pound. XX are held firmly at \$1.50. Powder is quoted at \$1.35. Cocculus indicus can be had at 23c a pound on the spot. Junipers are still easy and in light demand at 5c a pound. Prickly ash are held at 12c.

Flowers

Arnica—The market has steadied during the past week as sellers have been unwilling to further shade prices to get business. Sales of spot flowers are being made now very close to the first hand cost. However, there are large stocks on hand here as a result of recent heavy arrivals. The spot price holds at 22c a pound.

Chamomiles—Demand is light for all grades. Prices are easy although they show no real recession. Hun-

garian type are held at 38c, the genuine at 48c and the German at 40c a pound. Roman are easy at 16c.

Elder—Under pressure but no lower this week. Offerings are still large and demand not active. The spot price is still 70c a pound.

Insect—Pure powdered flowers are available at 80c a pound and possibly less on a large lot.

Saffron—American is scarce at 80c@85c a pound. Spanish is easier and in light demand at \$14.25 for one pound tins.

Gums

Arabic amber sorts are in good supply at 14½c a pound. Curacao aloes is named at 10c but 9½c can still be done on spot. Gamboge is lower at \$1.40@1.50 a pound. Asafetida is steady at \$3.25 for whole. Olibanum siftings are 15c. White ribbons tragacanth are bringing \$4.60@4.65 a pound.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—The general outlook is not promising. Either all the new crop has been cleaned out of Cape Town or else the gatherers and government are holding up the balance by refusing to quote American importers. The spot market is practically nominal, small holdings of short leaf still being available at \$3.65 up to \$4.00 as to seller. No long leaf is to be had here except perhaps one or two jobbing lots.

Catnip—Supplies are considerably larger and prices lower at 12c.

Sage—Larger offerings of Dalmatian sage are being made at 17c a pound which shows a lower price. Spanish is steady at 10c and Greek at 12½c.

Roots

Aconite—Holders are now openly naming 55c a pound for spot aconite root, U.S.P. The tendency appears to be to ease off gradually.

Alkanet—Prices have dropped sharply and are probably due for further drops. Spot root is now held at \$1.25@1.35 a pound.

Blood—The spot market still holds at 26c up to 28c a pound as to seller in spite of the fact that country shippers are asking around 30c for their goods.

Doggrass—Cut Bermuda is held at 29c@30c. Genuine doggrass is quite firm at 85c a pound on the spot.

Jalap—Offerings on the spot in various hands run all the way from 45c a pound up to 60c for U.S.P. root as to test and seller. The spot market is more or less inclined to easiness.

Licorice—Selected is in small supply at 33c@35c a pound for bundles. Common bales are held at 14c for whole while powdered is quoted at 18c.

Rhubarb—High dried root is held at 75c a pound spot. For shipment, 40c is about the current price. Powdered on spot is 90c.

Senega—On cheaper country offers, \$1.20 a pound for shipment, the spot price has declined further and now stands at \$1.40.

Valerian—The Belgian root is steady but in heavy supply at 20c@22c a pound for spot goods.

Seeds

Anise—Spot star is quoted at 35c a pound while for July shipment from China, 22c is named. Spanish holds at 18c.

Cardamom—As to grade bleached seed now ranges from \$1.40 up to \$2.20 a pound, showing cheaper figures this week.

Celery—Spot seed is now available at 24c a pound which is under the price ruling last week. Demand is confined to routine seasonable requirements.

Mustards—The general movement has been down. California brown is lower at 15c for spot. Brown Bari is down to 16c, English yellow to 12½c and Danish yellow to 11½c. Dutch yellow can be had at 11c on spot.

Spices

Cassia—Saigon cassias are lower, now ranging from 30c@31c a pound for spot goods. Chinese mats are down to 12½c.

Cloves—The tendency still holds toward lower levels. A further loss this week has brought the spot price of Zanzibar cloves to 31c. Amboynas are lower at 45c a pound.

HIGHER PRICES FOR CARTONS

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company has made the following announcement regarding higher prices for boxes and cartons:

"Due to the increased cost of packages as well as the labor involved in filling, we have found it necessary to advance our prices for containers, becoming operative August 2. As an illustration, we cite below the new prices for some of the standard packages, but for more detailed information we refer you to the August issue of our monthly Blue List which will show full revision of container prices. 5 lb. boxes and cartons, 4c per lb. over bulk prices; 1 lb. boxes and cartons, 7c per lb. over bulk prices; ¼ lb. boxes and cartons, 20c per lb. over bulk prices."

Among recent seizures of opium at San Francisco was a consignment valued at \$50,000 reported by Captain N. Kanetaka of the Japanese liner Shinyo Maru, who sent word to Collector J. O. Davis that there was a shipment of narcotics on his vessel. Another seizure of opium valued at \$40,000 was made on the steamer Nile. After the vessel had been carefully searched several times by United States Customs Inspector E. E. Enlow, and a squad of assistants, the cover of a water tank on the hurricane deck was removed and eight boxes were found submerged, each containing fifty five-ael tins of opium.

The yield of Spanish ergot of rye in 1919 was exceptionally large, amounting to 87 metric tons as compared with only 6 tons in 1918, and 30 tons in 1917. Nevertheless, stocks are very small due to large exports to Great Britain and the United States. Prices are consequently very high, and to-day ergot is being sold as high as 65 pesetas (present exchange value of peseta about \$0.16½) per kilo, or about \$4.75 per pound f. o. b. Vigo.

Gladiolus bulbs, imported by J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., are held to have been properly assessed for duty under paragraph 210 of the tariff act at the rate of 50 cents per thousand, in a decision handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Claims of the importers for free entry as flowering bulbs imported exclusively for propagating purposes are denied by the Board.

There has been very little change in the Vera Cruz price for vanilla. Commission merchants continue to quote for whole vanilla \$3.25 to \$3.50 U. S. currency, per pound, and cuts at \$2.25 per pound. The quarantine is holding back shipments from the interior, but it is thought the quarantine will be lifted by the end of July, and in a short time business will be back to normal.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 192

SUMMER DULLNESS PERVADES MARKET

Prices Gradually Settling In Absence of Buying Demand—Messina Essences Easier—Spearmint and Peppermint Await New Crop Prices—Neroli Up

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Oil Neroli, variable	Advanced	
	Oil Petit Grain, S. A., 25c lb.	
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 5c lb.	Declined	
	Oil Peppermint, Jap., 10c lb.	
Oil Cubebs, 25c lb.	Oil Spearmint, 50c lb.	
Oil Lemon, 10c lb.	Amyl Salicylate, 50c lb.	
Oil Orange, Sicilian, 50c lb.	Musk Ketone, \$5 lb.	
	Musk Xylene, 25c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$4.25	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$5.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.75	.50	.92	.46
Oil Cloves	3.00	3.05	3.20	2.85
Oil Lavender Flowers	9.50	9.50	10.00	7.25
Oil Lemon	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.15
Oil Peppermint, Natural	6.75	6.75	7.00	6.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.70	.70	.70	.45
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.80	.80	.80	.80
Vanillin .....	.95	.85	.95	.65
Average	4.07	4.09	4.18	3.61

The market is well under the influence of summer dullness and leading essential oil houses here are not looking for business to show any pronounced increase of activity before the first of September. Prices continue to move downward on the whole but not with the rapidity which was noted last week. Here and there, the hardening of prices following a month or so of declines, bespeaks a slightly firmer market. Although the market may seem to be a trifle more stable, demand continues routine and without improvement.

Although most changes have been declines, a few items have stiffened up this week not so much on the demand as the lack of supplies. The Messina essences are easier both here and in Sicily. Spot lemon is cheaper. Citronella has eased off on larger offerings. Oil of cubebs is lower. New offerings of neroli are sharply higher. Oil of spearmint has declined. Peppermint is easy with the Japanese oil lower. South American petit grain is scarce and higher. Lavender, lemongrass, eucalyptus and clove oils continue easy. Musk ketone and xylene are down.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—The same prices are still ruling on oil of anise this week. The demand from leading consuming interests is paying more attention to the shipment material around 70c a pound c. i. f. New York than it is to spot prices and stocks. Spot goods are in demand only in the most limited lots in response to small immediate needs, buyers not being inclined to pay \$1.00 or \$1.10 a pound in the face of the present weak market. The stationary position of silver tends to steady the market for both anise and cassia oils.

Oil Bergamot—Sicilian ideas as to prices for oil of bergamot still show a wide variation from those held in New York. Speculators in primary markets apparently believe that all they have to do is to raise the price and American buyers will pay it. Importers here certainly are not causing any stampede in their rush to meet a c. i. f. figure above \$7.00. Spot oil con-

tinues to show the same steadiness although here and there fair sized odd lots are reported sold out at figures well under the market. Original package goods are quoted from \$6.25 up to \$7.00 a pound on the spot although it is still possible to buy bergamot without trouble at \$6.00.

Oil Camphor—The oil has not apparently shared in the weakness of gum camphor for prices hold steady around 60c a pound for spot. Recent heavy imports are reported to have gone directly into manufacturing channels. It is likely that 55c could be done on a good sized firm order. Sassafrassy by-product oil is held at 14c.

Oil Caraway—No recovery from the weak position has been noted in oil of caraway and none is likely with the present light demand and cheap price of the raw material. Dutch caraway seed is openly quoted at 8c a pound and this is probably higher than the figures ruling for inside large lot business. Spot oil is still held at \$3.75 a pound in 25 pound lots, smaller quantities bringing \$4.00 and up. These figures compare with prices a year ago of 25c for Dutch seed and \$6.75 for oil.

Oil Bois de Rose—Offerings for shipment from primary markets name 395 francs per kilo c. i. f. New York. Spot prices are unchanged and named from \$10.00 up to \$11.50 a pound. The shipment price is equivalent to \$15.00 laid down.

Oil Cassia—Prices for spot goods remain unaltered although demand is confined to the same routine quantities. Technical oil, 75-80 per cent cinnamic aldehyde, is quoted at \$1.75 up to \$1.85 a pound spot as to quantity and seller. Lead free oil is held at \$1.90@\$2.00 and U.S.P. redistilled at \$2.40@\$2.50 a pound. Shipment is reported about the same, \$1.25 a pound c. i. f. New York still ruling.

Oil Cedar Leaf—There is little demand except for small lots. Spot stocks are quite large and prices are being shaded by holders in keen selling competition. Spot goods are still quoted at \$1.65 a pound as the best figure while some houses are asking \$1.75.

Oil Cedar Wood—Spot supplies are small and firmly held. Trading here is understood to have established a price of 65c a pound for two and three drum lots. There is a steady demand, although routine, which finds several factors here without supplies. Smaller than drum lots are quoted at 67c@68c.

Oil Citronella—Citronella has remained quiet during the past week with demand rather small. The softness which developed a few weeks ago continues as larger offerings of recent import become available. Prices are lower, drums being generally offered by sellers at 78c which figure it is understood can be shaded to 75c in most quarters without difficulty. Java oil is quiet without change at \$1.30@\$1.35 a pound for spot.

Oil Cloves—The oil is easier owing to lack of demand and to the weaker position of the raw material. Spot stocks in cans are openly quoted at \$3.00 a pound although it is believed that this might be shaded for a quantity. Bottles are bringing \$3.10 and up as to quantity. To-day the oil is \$3.00 with a 34c price for cloves as compared with \$2.75 a year ago with 38c spice figure. The tendency is distinctly downward at present.

Oil Cubebs—In some quarters lower prices are ruling for oil of cubebs. Supplies of ordinary berries for distillation are quite large and although prices are no lower, offerings are freer. Spot oil is now named at \$7.75 as opposed to \$8.00 a pound last week.

Oil Eucalyptus—There is very little demand for eucalyptus at this time while large holdings are still in the hands of dealers here. If prices are being shaded to move stocks, it is not generally known for quotations have apparently shown no change during the past three or four weeks. Holders here are naming 65c a pound up to 70c for U.S.P. material. Expectation of a renewal of demand with fall business is logical owing to the scarcity which existed for so long a time and the fact that most consumers are thought to be low on eucalyptus.

Oil Geranium—Prices are unchanged and the market quiet with demand routine. Bourbon oil is held at \$8.00@\$8.50 a pound and African at \$9.00@\$9.50.

Oil Juniper Berries—Demand is practically nil and prices are soft. Holders name \$4.00 a pound but would likely take less for a quantity order.

Oil Lavender—New imports are being offered at cheaper prices in the face of a light demand. It is possible to buy oil, U.S.P., as low as \$8.00 a pound spot although most holders are asking \$8.50, \$9.00 and even \$10.00 a pound. Spike is unchanged at \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound.

Oil Lemon—An easier market in Sicily has been reflected in lower prices here this week. Spot oil is now held down to \$1.40 a pound although some sellers are asking \$1.45 and \$1.50 as to brand. It is claimed that sales of spot goods at these prices entail a loss of 15c@20c a pound to dealers here. For shipment from Sicily, \$1.10 and \$1.15 a pound c. i. f. is quoted this week.

Oil Lemongrass—Spot lemongrass still holds at \$3.75 a pound although there is little or no demand at this figure owing to the much cheaper shipment price being an inducement for consumers to wait. Shipment is \$1.75 c. i. f.

Oil Neroli—Prices for neroli vary so widely that quotations mean nothing. As low as \$90 and \$100 a pound have been quoted for some grades. New offerings are now being quoted by a New York house at \$275 and \$300 a pound. Quality, that is, degree of adulteration, determines the price.

Oil Orange—Prices here are easier although supplies are still scarce. Demand has fallen off and some holders not only here but in Sicily are becoming uncertain. One or two cheap lots have been let out lately. Had demand been as heavy as anticipated this summer, the price would now be close to \$15 it is likely. Spot oil is named at \$8.75@\$9.00 for West Indian although \$8.50 might be done. Sicilian is quoted all the way from \$9.00 up to \$10.00 as to brand. Bitter is quiet at \$7.50 a pound.

Oil Peppermint—Prices are easy and lower but demand is still absent as consumers await advices as to where they will stand on new crop figures. Natural oil on the spot can be had at \$6.75@\$7.00 a pound while U.S.P. oil is held at \$7.50@\$8.00. Japanese mint oil is weak at \$1.90@\$2.00 a pound for spot with shipment held at \$1.60 c. i. f.

Oil Petit Grain—South American petit grain is higher and scarcer. Stocks here are scarce with holders asking \$5.50 a pound.

Oil Spearmint—Prices for spearmint are lower this week owing to a similar situation as peppermint. Buyers

are awaiting new crop oil in the hopes of lower prices. Spot goods are held at present at \$11.00 a pound with some holders asking \$11.50.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—Lower quotations are reported here for amyl salicylate, probably owing to the easier position of salicylic acid. American made is held at \$2.50@\$3.00 a pound.

Benzyl Benzoate—Benzyl benzoate is firm with spot stocks closely held. Prices are well maintained at \$3.75@\$4.25 a pound for domestic as to seller.

Citral—Prices range from \$8.00 up to \$9.00 a pound according to seller. The easier position of lemongrass is responsible for the lower prices.

Musk—Ketone is lower at \$45.00 a pound for spot goods. Xylene is also easier, \$11.50 a pound being inside here this week. For ambrette, \$90.00 can still be done although holders in some cases are asking \$95 and \$100 a pound.

OPPOSE ABOLISHING CUSTOMS COURT

The majority of New York importers are opposed to the movement started by the American Protective Tariff League, of which Wilbur F. Wakeman is secretary and treasurer, to abolish the United States Court of Customs Appeals. The "American Economist," published by the Tariff League, says the Federal Courts can do the work, but importers say that prior to the establishment of the Customs Court the average lapse of time between decisions by the Board of United States General Appraisers and decisions by the appellate courts was four years and eight months. The average time has now been reduced to from three to four months and in some instances a shorter period elapses.

"One of the immediate effects of this reduction in the time that appeals are pending," Assistant Attorney General Hanson, in charge of customs litigation, states in his annual report to the Department of Justice, "has been a great reduction in customs litigation. In order to preserve their rights, parties appeal from decisions by the board and keep such appeals alive until test appeals are decided. Consequently the cutting down of the time that test cases are pending has reduced the number of appeals."

MARSEILLES ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, July 12.—The quotations on essential oils per kilo are as follows: Petit grain, 200 francs; patchouli, 500 francs; vetiver, 320 francs; geranium, 225 to 280 francs; rosewood, 270 francs; clove oil, 60 francs; vervain, 120 francs; linaloe, 200 francs; ylang ylang, 230 to 300 francs.

In lots of 100 kilos vanilla beans are 5,500 to 5,700 francs; tartaric acid, 2,200 francs; cream tartar, 1,250 to 1,350 francs; glycerin 480 to 580 francs.

The Mexican embargo on the exportation of sugar has been removed and the export duty has been increased to 20 centavos per kilo, or about 4½c per pound. On July 1, 1920, the export duty was increased from 5 to 10 centavos.

The Rigaud Perfume Co., 75 Barrow street, New York, is completing plans for the erection of a new seven-story factory, 50x50 feet, at the corner of Barrow and Bedford streets, to cost about \$150,000.

Four barrels of cologne spirits, valued at \$1,400, were stolen from the warehouse of Jacob Cohen, of No. 503 W. Moyamensing Avenue, Philadelphia, recently.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 200

LONDON DEALERS STILL MARKING TIME

Linseed Oil and Turpentine Higher—Firmier Tone in Japanese Refined Camphor, Foenugreek Seed, Formaldehyde, Menthol and Silver Nitrate—Cream Tartar and Ergot Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 27.—The fine chemical and drug markets have a holiday tone. Business is greatly restricted. Linseed oil and turpentine are higher.

The market is firmer on Japanese refined camphor, foenugreek seed, formaldehyde, menthol, and silver nitrate.

There is an easier tone in aspirin, castor oil, cloves, cocaine, farina, and oxalic acid.

Prices are lower for cream tartar, ergot, phenacetin, platinum, and salol.

London, July 13 (By Mail).—The hoped for improvement in trade is not yet visible, and many prices are kept down through holders being anxious to realize on stocks, especially of bulky goods, to avoid present excessive dock and warehouse expenses.

Camphor—Japanese refined is a little firmer, sales having been made at 6s 7½d to 6s 9d per lb., while orders at 6s 6d have been refused.

Caraway seeds are lower, fair quality Dutch being 40s per cwt. on the spot.

Chloroform—Makers have advanced their prices, and now quote B. P. from Acetone 4s 2d per lb., from Methylated Alcohol 5s 1d, and from pure Ethyl Alcohol 9s per lb., being a rise of 2d, 5d, and 6d per lb., respectively. These prices are for 50 lb. at a time, with usual reductions for larger quantities.

Citric acid is very quiet, and may be had in quantity at 5s 2d per lb., on spot.

Cloves are easier, owing to the heavy stocks, with sales of fair Zanzibar at 1s 5d per lb.

Clove oil in sympathy with the spice, has declined to about 15s per lb.

Creosote Carbonate is lower, being offered on spot at about 30s per lb.

Formaldehyde shows a decline, 40 per cent in barrels being now about 340s per cwt.

Linseed oil—The market has been rather irregular, but on the whole easier. London spot price is about £73 per ton.

Menthol is lower, owing to small demand. Kobayashi/Suzuki is quoted at 28s, and Yazawa at 26s per lb.

Pepper is again lower, with sellers of Singapore at 6d per lb., while fair white Muntok is selling at 11½d.

Pimento is still quiet, and sales are reported at 4½d per lb.

Senega—In expectation of the new crop last year's can now be bought at 10s 6d per lb.

Shellac—The price closes firmer at 680s per cwt. for fair T. N. Orange, and the market is steady.

• Silver Nitrate—The metal having still an upward tendency, nitrate crystals continue very firm.

Star aniseed oil is quiet and lower, "Red Ship" brand on spot offering at 4s per lb.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866 \$3.73
France (franc).....	.193 .077
Italy (lira).....	.193 .055
Germany (mark).....	.238 .025
Japan (yen).....	.499 .514
Spain (peseta).....	.193 .157
Holland (guilder).....	.402 .341
Belgium (franc).....	.193 .083
Switzerland (franc).....	.193 .113
Norway (crown).....	.263 .162
Sweden (crown).....	.263 .214
Denmark (crown).....	.263 .161
Argentina (peso).....	.424 .389
Brazil (milreis).....	.279 .217
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789 .745
Tael—Shanghai, silver).....	1.083 1.060
Tael—Peking, silver).....	1.156 1.140
Russia (ruble).....	.515 .016

Foreign Trade Notes

Imports at San Francisco, for the week ending July 10 included the following: On the steamer Sonoma, from Sydney and Pago Pago, 4,628 ingots of tin and 8,993 bags of copra; on the steamer Hakushika Maru, from Kobe, 7,700 cases of peanut oil, 125 barrels of cod oil, 194 cases of acid, 100 boxes of wax, 1,500 bags of soya bean cake, 62 packages of potash, 3,105 sacks of linseed cake and 473 barrels of caustic soda; on the steamer Anyo Maru, from Valparaiso, 124 sacks tartar, 15,676 sacks of cottonseed cake and 100 bags of crude borate; on the steamer Alaska Maru, from Manila, Singapore and Yokohama, 100 packages of camphor, 200 cases of gum damar, 73 kegs of nutmegs, 1,025 cases of wood oil, 25 cases of menthol crystals; on the steamer Marama, from Papeete, 15 cases of vanilla, and 2,443 bags of copra, and on the steamer Waikawa, from Auckland, 410 casks of tallow, 379 cases of kauri gum and 890 sacks of copra.

The value of all export shipments from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920 was \$8,111,000,000, the greatest value in the history of the country's foreign trade. This is an increase of \$879,000,000 over the exports of \$7,232,000,000 during the fiscal year 1919, according to official figures issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Department of Commerce. The imports of \$5,239,000,000 in the fiscal year ended with June exceeded by \$2,143,000,000 the imports of \$3,096,000,000 in the fiscal year 1919. Imports in June totaled \$553,000,000, an increase of \$122,000,000 over the May figures of \$431,000,000 and \$260,000,000 more than the imports of \$293,000,000 in June of last year.

Consul General W. H. Robertson cables from Buenos Aires that a new tariff law, which went into effect on July 7, provides for an increase of 20 per cent in all nominal valuations, the percentage of duty remaining the same.

OLIVE OIL PRICES AT MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, July 12.—There is little demand for olive oils. Prices are low, but an advance is probable in the near future. Quotations per 100 kilos are: Native oil, 950 to 1,000 francs; Spanish oil, 950 to 1,050 francs; and Tunis oil, 950 to 1,000 francs.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

33104.—A merchant in France desires to purchase or secure an agency for the sale of pharmaceutical and chemical products. Correspondence should be in French.

33127.—A company in England desires to secure an agency for the sale of heavy and fine chemicals, drugs, waxes, and oils. Quotations should be given f. o. b. New York or c. i. f. English port. Reference.

33141.—A chemist in Switzerland desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical, pharmaceutical, chemical-technical, and related products; laboratory equipment, such as glass, porcelain, and instruments; and novelties. Reference.

33172.—The purchase is desired by a man in India of machinery used by druggists, such as that used for making tabloids, pills, pounding of herbs, roots, etc., tincture extracting, and automatic machinery for making various kinds of medicines. Payment, cash.

33180.—A merchant firm in India desires to purchase and secure an agency for large quantities of washing soda, drugs, dyes, and sundries. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Indian ports. Payment to be in pounds sterling, 60 days' sight draft. References.

33181.—A merchant in New Zealand desires to purchase and secure an agency for glass bottles for pharmaceutical requirements, and chemicals, such as sulphate of alumina and chloride of lime. Quotations should be given f. o. b. port of shipment. Payment will be made by cash against documents in New York. References.

33186.—A manufacturing company in the British West Indies desires to receive complete specifications and prices of machinery for a coconut-oil plant capable of handling 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of copra per day of 12 hours.

33213.—A firm of commercial representatives in Algeria desires to purchase copper sulphate, potassium sulphate, sulphate of ammonia, acid of arsenic, sodium arsenate, dried horn, tannin of alcohol, ether, metabisulphites of potassium and sodium, phosphate of ammonia, glycerin, and tartaric, citric, and phosphoric acids. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Algeria. Terms to be cash or open credit. Correspondence may be in English. References.

33214.—An inquirer in India desires to purchase cheap, portable if not stationary machinery for the manufacture of camphor from cinnamon camphora plants. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Indian port. Payment to be made through the American consulate or a firm in India. References.

SODA SCARCE IN MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, July 12.—Soda is scarce in Marseilles and the speculators have agreed to sell the stocks which they have been holding. Soda crystals are quoted at 55 francs; caustic remains at 140 francs; sulphate of soda is held at 50 to 55 francs. Chrome alum is selling at 680 francs; sulphate of magnesia at 80 francs.

JAPANESE SEEK QUININE SUPPLY BY BUILDING FACTORY IN JAVA

Planters Also Sell Cinchona Bark to Quinine Factory in Japan—Manufacturers in Europe May Be Cut Off From Supplies When Present Contracts with Java Planters Expire

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Batavia, Java, June 26.—The Cinchona Planters' Syndicate which is under contract to deliver bark to the Bandoeng Quinine Factory have been informed of the results of a new process invented by Mr. Van Leersum for extracting the alkaloids on the estates. Experiments were carried out on Malabar estate and the Bandoeng Factory has agreed to accept the alkaloids if the planters are willing to adopt the same process.

Rumor has it that the contract to supply the quinine factories in Europe will not be renewed by the cinchona planters after the present one has expired. It has further been reported that the Sadarehe estate disposes of bark to a quinine factory in Japan, which is represented in Java by Mr. Van Heusden, and that a Japanese factory is about to be erected in the neighborhood of Bandoeng, Java. It will only be reasonable then to suppose that this new factory will try to make contracts with some of the cinchona estates, with the result that the planters will have the benefit of this new competition in the manufacture of quinine.

As the planters might prefer to deliver the alkaloids, commonly called "crudum" (which are the alkaloids extracted from the bark by the new process by Mr. Van Leersum) it was feared by those interested in the factories that these would not be needed any longer. The industry, however, does not share that opinion, as in the first place not all the estates will deliver the crudum, and in the second place the quinine salts, in which form the quinine is used, would still have to be manufactured.

COMPETITION HURTS MEXICAN JALAP

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 10.—There are large stocks of jalap root in warehouse here, and New York orders are not holding up to previous business. It is suspected that Brazil shipments are the cause. The price has declined to 70 pesos per quintal, a bale of 100 pounds.

Some time ago the Mexican jalap root was taken to Brazil and experimented with. The climate there seems to be adapted to its growth, as shipments are being made, and it is said the root is better than the Mexican grown.

Upon the recommendation of the public health authorities of Spain a Royal Order, published April 17, 1920, prescribes conditions for the importation of the yolks of eggs destined for industrial use. This product will be dutiable under paragraph 242 of the Spanish customs tariff, as other chemical products not specified, at the rate of 15 pesetas per 100 kilos, gross weight, or \$1.31 per 100 pounds. The Royal Order provides that yolks of eggs imported for industrial purposes in powder, liquid, or paste shall be denatured by the addition of nitrobenzol and one-tenth of 1 per cent of petroleum.

The annual production of indigo in Manchuria approximates 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds, of which about one-third is disposed of in the Mukden market, reports Consul General Albert W. Pontious. The best quality sold there in May at 26 cents per 1½ pounds, and the cheaper grades at 15 and 21 cents.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, 16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—4.33 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—2.64 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde.....lb.	.41	— .43
Acetonilid, C.P., bbls., blk.....lb.	.60	— .70
Acetphenetidin.....lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Aconitine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vialsea.....	—	—
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin.....	—	—
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P., gal.....	5.10	— 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.....	5.25	— 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.....	6.50	— 7.00
Wood ref., 95 p.c., gal.....	3.25	— 3.30
97 p.c., gal.....	3.35	— 3.40
Second Hands, gal.....	3.25	— 3.75
Pure.....gal.	4.40	— 4.50
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	1.10	— 1.11
188 proof.....gal.	1.12	— 1.13
Second Hands.....gal.	.95	— .98
Alolin, U. S. P., powd.....lb.	1.03	— 1.05
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.40	— .45
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.50	— .91
Carb.Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd.....lb.	.17	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.25	— .26
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Iodide.....lb.	—	— 4.65
Oxalate, Pure.....lb.	1.05	— 1.06
Persulphate.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic).....lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.95	— 1.60
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.....	4.75	— 5.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	.17	— .18
Needle powder.....lb.	.12	— .13
Antipyrine, bulk.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	— 28.80
Argols, red, See Heavy Chemicals.....	.08	— .30
White, See Heavy Chemicals.....	—	—
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 4.85
Aspirin.....lb.	.85	— .92
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.....lb.	—	— 20.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.....oz.	—	— 13.00
Barbital.....oz.	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.28	— .29
Dioxide.....lb.	—	— .25
Iodide.....lb.	—	— 5.15
Nitrate.....lb.	.12	— .15 1/2
Bay Rum.....gal.	—	— 3.60
Denatured Salicy. Acid.....gal.	—	— 3.65
Denatured, Quinine.....gal.	—	— 3.55
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals).....	—	—
Benzonaphthol.....lb.	4.25	— 4.80

Berberine Hcl.....lb.	—	— 34.00
Acid Sulphate.....lb.	—	— 31.00
Neutral Sulph.....lb.	—	— 35.00
Bismuth Metallic.....lb.	—	— 2.77
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 3.10
Oxychloride.....lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate.....lb.	—	— 2.45
Sulbenzoate.....lb.	—	— 3.90
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 3.10
For X-ray Diagnosis.....lb.	—	— 3.65
Subgallate.....lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide.....lb.	—	— 4.95
Subnitrate.....lb.	—	— 2.85
Subsalicylate.....lb.	—	— 3.00
Tannate.....lb.	—	— 3.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals.....lb.	.09 1/2	— 10
Crystals U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.09 1/2	— 10
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.....	—	—
Bromine, purified.....lb.	—	— 85
Bromoform.....lb.	—	— 3.25
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Iodide.....lb.	—	— 4.30
Metal sticks.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	—	— 7.75
Second Hands.....lb.	—	— 8.50
Hydrobromide.....lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 6.25
Phosphate.....lb.	10.00	— 10.25
Calcium Glycerocephosphate.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphites.....lb.	.90	— .92
Iodide.....lb.	—	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.18	— .19
Sulfocarbonate.....lb.	.70	— .75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.....lb.	—	— 1.40
26's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	— 1.45
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	— 1.47 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	— 1.49
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Crude, Chinese.....lb.	.75	— .80
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Caramel.....gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Carmines, No. 40.....lb.	5.70	— 5.80
Technical.....lb.	.15	— .16
Castor Oil, A.A. bbls.....lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.90	— .92
Chalk, Precip., light.....lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Heavy.....lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Drop.....lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.....lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. totals.....	—	— 1.05
Chloroform, U.S.P.....lb.	.40	— .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals oz.....	—	— 1.26
Sulfate.....oz.	.90	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	—	— .74
Sulfate.....oz.	—	— .45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.....oz.	—	— 10.50
Gran., Powd.....oz.	—	— 10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.42	— .43
Fingers, cases.....lb.	.49	— .50
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots.....oz.	—	— 11.40
Hydrobromide.....oz.	—	— 9.10
Nitrate.....oz.	—	— 10.30
Phosphate.....oz.	—	— 8.60
Sulfate.....oz.	—	— 9.10
Cod Liver Oil Newf'd.....bbls.	65.00	— 70.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	70.00	— 72.00
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.30	— .31
Corn Syrup.....lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.....	—	—
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals.....	—	—
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.....lb.	.52	— .56
Powdered, 95 p.c.....lb.	.52	— .56
Creosote, U.S.P.....lb.	.72	— .75
Carbonate.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.18	— .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.....	—	—
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.....oz.	—	— 30.00
15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate.....	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk.....lb.	—	— .34
Washed, bulk.....lb.	—	— .40
Nitrous, conc.....lb.	—	— 1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk.....lb.	—	— .47
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb.	—	— .28
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal.	—	— 1.05
Iodide.....lb.	—	— 5.20
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	.22 1/2	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals.....	—	—
Formaldehyde.....lb.	—	— .40
Second Hands.....lb.	.50	— .51
Gelatin, silver.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
*Nominal.....	—	—

Glycerin.....	—	—
P. drums, bbls. extra.....lb.	.27 1/2	— .28 1/2
Cans.....lb.	.29	— .30 1/2
Dynamite, drums incl.....lb.	.26 1/2	— .27
Saponification, loose.....lb.	.19 1/2	— .20
Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Carbonate.....lb.	6.30	—
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	— 3.5
Imported.....gross	—	— 5.5
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	3.03	— 3.25
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz.	—	— 26.50
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	— 26
Sulfate.....oz.	—	— 26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots.....	—	—
4-oz. bottles.....gross	8.25	— 8.50
8-oz. bottles.....gross	12.50	— 12.75
12-oz. bottles.....gross	17.50	— 17.75
16-oz. bottles.....gross	20.75	— 21.00
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Ichthyol (as to brand).....lb.	1.50	— 4.2
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.....	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb.	—	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	— 5.3
Crystals.....lb.	—	— 6.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	— 1.42
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 1.47
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 1.35
Chloride, cryst. (ferrie).....lb.	.12	— .13
Solution, U.S.P.....lb.	.07	— .14
Iodide.....lb.	—	— 3.5
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	—
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 1.04
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 1.09
Metallic, Reduced.....lb.	—	— 1.10
Lancin, hydrons, cans U.S.P.....lb.	.37	— .20
Anhydrous, cans.....lb.	.25	— .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	— 8.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	.38	— .40
Powdered.....lb.	.70	— .72
Sticks.....lb.	.50	— .52
Comp. Powder.....lb.	.21	— .25
Lithium Carbonate.....lb.	—	— 1.5
Citrate.....lb.	—	— 2
Lycopodium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.....lb.	—	— 3.00
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.....lb.	.18	— .4
Technical, bbls.....lb.	.12	— .4
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	—	— 4.5
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.65	— 1.7
Oxide, tins light.....lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans.....lb.	—	— 2.1
Salicylate.....lb.	—	— .5
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech, 100 lbs.....	3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P. 100 lbs.....	4.00	— 4.50
Manganese Glycero-phos.....lb.	3.00	— 3.4
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	3.00	— 2.1
Iodide.....lb.	.13	— .15
Peroxide.....lb.	.20	— .22
Sulfate, crystals.....lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Menthol, Japanese.....lb.	88.00	— 90.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.....ea.	—	— 1.16
Blauflute.....lb.	—	— .77
Blue Mass.....lb.	—	— .79
Powdered.....lb.	—	— .75
50 p.c. Ointment, 30 p.c.....lb.	—	— 1.44
Citrine Ointment.....lb.	—	— .58
Calomel, Amer.....lb.	—	— 1.58
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.....lb.	—	— 1.47
Powdered, Granular.....lb.	—	— 1.42
Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	— 3.75
Red.....lb.	—	— 3.85
Yellow.....lb.	—	— 3.75
Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	— 1.74
Powdered.....lb.	—	— 1.84
White Precipitate.....lb.	—	— 1.87
Powdered.....lb.	—	— 1.92
with chalk.....lb.	—	— .77
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals.....	—	—
Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Milk, powdered.....lb.	.15	— .15
Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	1.00	— 2.0
Morphine, Acet., 25oz.....oz.	—	— 7.50
Hydrobromide.....oz.	—	— 7.80
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	— 7.80
Sulfate.....oz.	—	— 7.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz.....oz.	—	— 11.90
Diacetyl. Hydcl.....oz.	—	— 10.85
Ethyl Hydcl.....oz.	—	— 12.45
Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 7.50
Granular.....lb.	—	— 8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 8.40
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain.....lb.	8.00	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.....gal.	3.10	— 3.6
Paraformaldehyde.....lb.	—	— 1.50
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.33	— .35
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
*Nominal.....	—	—

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Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	—	10½	Strychnine Alkd., cryst.oz.	—	1.95	Ambergris, blackoz.	—	10.00
Cream White ....lb.	.12	12½	Acetate ....oz.	—	1.95	Grey ....lb.	—	25.00
Lily White ....lb.	.19	20	Hypophosphite ....oz.	—	2.15	Areca Nuts ....lb.	.20	.21
Snow White ....lb.	.21	22	Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	1.95	Powdered ....lb.	.28	.30
Phenolphthalein ....lb.	1.65	1.70	Nitrate ....oz.	—	1.95	Balm of Gilead Buds. ....lb.	1.15	1.20
Phosphorus, yellow ....lb.	.35	.40	Sulphate, crystals, bulk. ....oz.	—	1.55	Burgundy Pitch, Dom. ....lb.	.10	10½
Red ....lb.	.50	.60	Sugar of Milk, Powder. ....lb.	.26	.27	Cantharides, Chinese ....lb.	1.20	1.25
Pilocarpine ....oz.	—	9.50	Cartons, 1 lb. ....lb.	—	.35	Powdered ....lb.	1.35	1.40
Piperazine Hydrate ....lb.	—	20.00	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots. ....oz.	—	.53	Russian, whole ....lb.	—	3.50
Potodophyllin ....lb.	2.00	15.00	Sulfonethymethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	10.00	10.25	Powdered ....lb.	—	3.75
Potassium acetate ....lb.	.75	.80	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	8.25	8.50	Castoreum ....lb.	5.75	6.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	.40	Sulfur, roll, bbls. ....lb.	3.45	3.50	Charcoal Willow, powdered. ....lb.	.05½	.06
Bisulfate ....lb.	.45	.60	Flour, 100 p.c. pure. ....lb.	3.60	4.25	Wood, powdered ....lb.	.04	.05
C. P. ....lb.	.75	.85	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure. ....lb.	3.80	4.35	Civet ....oz.	2.75	3.00
Bromate ....lb.	1.00	1.10	Precip. ....lb.	—	.15	Colocynth, Apples, Trieste. ....lb.	.44	.45
Bromide Crystals, bulk. ....lb.	.85	.90	Lac Sulfur ....lb.	—	.06	Pulp, U.S.P. ....lb.	.31	.32
Granulated ....lb.	.90	.91	Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.67	.67½	Spanish Apples ....lb.	—	—
Second Hands ....lb.	.70	.75	U.S.P. ....lb.	.78	.78½	Cuttiefish Bone Trieste. ....lb.	.40	.41
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.58	.60	Talcum, Amer. ....lb.	.02	.02½	Jewelers, large ....lb.	1.60	1.65
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol) lb.	—	1.25	Purified ....lb.	.08	.08	Small ....lb.	1.50	1.60
Chlorate ....lb.	.16	16½	Terpin Hydrate ....lb.	1.10	1.15	French ....lb.	.50	.52
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10. ....lb.	—	.75	Theobromine Alkaloid ....lb.	10.00	10.25	Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....lb.	.30	.32
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	1.75	Thiochol, See Potass. Gualacoi Sulphate	—	—	Reeds ....lb.	1.50	1.60
Glycerophosphate, 75% ....oz.	1.75	1.80	Iodide, U.S.P., bulk. ....lb.	—	14.50	Ergot, Russian ....lb.	—	—
Guaiaacul Sulfate ....lb.	—	7.00	Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	Spanish ....lb.	5.50	6.00
Hypophosphite, bulk ....oz.	1.75	1.80	Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....lb.	—	.60	Grains of Paradise. ....lb.	—	40
Iodide, bulk ....lb.	3.20	3.25	Toluiol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	Gurana ....lb.	.85	.90
Lactophosphate ....oz.	—	1.00	Tribromophenol ....lb.	—	1.50	Honey, Calif. ....lb.	.22	.23
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.80	.85	Trional ....oz.	—	.70	Hops, N. Y. prime. ....lb.	.80	1.10
Salicylate ....lb.	1.60	1.65	Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	Pacific Coast, prime. ....lb.	.80	1.10
Sulfate, C.P. ....lb.	1.11	1.16	Witch Hazel, Ext. dble dist. ....gal.	1.24	1.26	Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—
Tartrate, powdered ....lb.	—	1.55	Zinc Carbonate ....lb.	—	.16	Russian ....lb.	9.00	10.00
Procaine, oz. bottles. ....lb.	7.00	7.50	Chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	.45	.50	*Kamala ....lb.	—	5.00
5 gr. bottles ....lb.	1.50	1.60	Iodide, bulk ....lb.	—	3.85	Kola Nuts, West Indies. ....lb.	.13	.14
Pyramidon ....lb.	—	13.50	Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....lb.	.18	.20	C. ....oz.	5.00	7.00
Pyridin ....gal.	2.75	3.00	Stearate ....lb.	.41	.42	Lupulin ....lb.	1.50	2.00
Quicksilver, See Mercury	—	—				Manna, large flake. ....lb.	.65	.66
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90				Small flake ....lb.	.47	.48
1-oz. tins ....oz.	—	.93				Moss, Iceland ....lb.	.11	.14
Second Hands, Java. ....oz.	.80	.82				Irish ....lb.	—	—
Second Hands, Amer. ....oz.	.85	.87				Musk, pods, Cab. ....oz.	15.00	16.00
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90				Tonquin ....oz.	25.00	26.00
Alkaloid ....oz.	—	1.29				Grain, Cab. ....oz.	23.00	25.00
Acetate ....oz.	—	1.29				Tonquin ....oz.	45.00	50.00
Benzoate ....oz.	—	1.29				Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Citrate ....oz.	—	1.29				Nutgalls, Chinese ....lb.	.38	.40
Dihydchloride ....oz.	—	1.29				Nux Vomica, whole ....lb.	.13½	.14½
Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	1.19				Powdered ....lb.	.30	.21
Hypophosphite ....oz.	—	1.19				Poppy Heads ....lb.	—	1.25
Phosphate ....oz.	—	1.19				Quassia Chips ....lb.	—	.12
Salicylate ....oz.	—	1.19				Sandalwood, Chips ....lb.	.55	.60
Tannate ....oz.	—	1.19				Ground ....lb.	.62	.63
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	—	1.26				Scammony, resin ....lb.	2.25	2.50
Sulfate, tins ....oz.	—	.85				Powdered ....lb.	2.50	2.60
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.50	5.00				Spermaceti, blocks ....lb.	.30	.31
Technical ....lb.	3.50	4.00				Storax, liquid, tech. ....lb.	—	1.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. ....lb.	—	.59				Ger. U.S.P. ....lb.	1.75	1.80
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	—	1.25				Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	—	.10
Rosewater, triple ....gal.	3.50	3.75				Kegs ....per keg	5.25	5.50
Saccharin, U.S.P. soluble. ....lb.	3.50	3.60				Tar, Barbadoes ....gal.	2.00	2.25
U.S.P., Insoluble ....lb.	—	10.00				Turpentine, Venice, True ....lb.	2.75	3.00
Sallcin, bulk ....lb.	—	.95				Artificial ....lb.	.18	.19
Salei, U.S.P., bulk. ....lb.	—	160.00				Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	—	160.00						
Powdered ....lb.	—	300½						
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ....lb.	60½	.61						
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots. ....lb.	.23	.25						
Soap, Castile, white pure. ....lb.	.40	.41						
Powd., U.S.P., bbls. ....lb.	.15	.16						
Green, U.S.P. ....lb.	.25	.29						
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.75	.80						
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P. ....lb.	.02½	.02¾						
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. ....lb.	.85	.86						
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk. ....lb.	.70	.75						
Second Hands ....lb.	8.00	9.00						
Caodylate ....lb.	—	—						
Caustic, U.S.P. See Sod. Hydroxide	—	—						
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. ....lb.	.14	.15						
Crystals, c.b., 10. ....lb.	.19	.19						
Granular, c.b., 10. ....lb.	1.00	1.05						
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII. ....lb.	1.00	1.24						
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX. ....lb.	2.15	2.20						
Cyanide 96%, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—						
Glycerophosphate, crystals. ....lb.	—	2.20						
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb. ....lb.	—	.22						
can ....lb.	1.00	1.05						
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	3.90						
Iodide, bulk ....lb.	—	1.50						
Oxalate ....lb.	.35	.40						
Peroxide ....lb.	.17	.18						
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.40	.45						
Recryst. ....lb.	.50	.60						
Dried ....lb.	2.05	2.50						
Salicylate ....lb.	2.75	3.00						
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt) ....lb.	.85	.86						
Spartein Sulfate ....lb.	.40	.41						
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk. ....lb.	—	3.60						
Carbonate, pure ....lb.	.15	.16						
Iodide, bulk ....lb.	—	.68						
Nitrate, Kegs ....lb.	—	—						
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—						

*Nominal

*Nominal

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar. Agar, No. 1. ....lb.	.60	.65
No. 2 ....lb.	.55	.58
No. 3 ....lb.	.45	.48
Agaric, white ....lb.	—	.90
Almonds, bitter ....lb.	.35	.40
Sweet ....lb.	.45	.50
Meal ....lb.	—	.50

*Nominal

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para ....lb.	.50	.52½
South American ....lb.	.62½	.65
Fir, Canada ....gal.	—	16.00
Oregon ....gal.	1.80	1.95
Pern ....lb.	4.75	—
Tolu ....lb.	1.00	1.10

BARKS

Angostura ....lb.	—	.40
Basswood Bark, pressed. ....lb.	.17	.21
Ruberry ....lb.	—	.75
Bayberry ....lb.	.27	.28
Blackhaw, of Root. ....lb.	.30	.35
of Tree ....lb.	—	.35
Buckthorn ....lb.	.40	.42
Cascara Sagrada ....lb.	.16	.16½
Cascarilla, quills ....lb.	.48	.50
Siftings ....lb.	.30	.35
Chestnut ....lb.	.10	10½
Cinchona, red quills. ....lb.	.60	.70
Broken ....lb.	.55	.60
*Yellow "quills" ....lb.	—	—
*Broken ....lb.	.60	.65
*Maracibo, yellow, powd. ....lb.	—	—
Condurango ....lb.	.11	.12
*Cotton Root ....lb.	.65	.70
Cramp (true) ....lb.	.50	.60
Cramp (so-called) ....lb.	.09	.10
Dogwood, Jamaica ....lb.	—	.10

*Nominal

Standard Products*Guaranteed U. S. P.*

Acethyparamidosalol
 Amidopyrine
 Antipyrine Salicylate
 Arecoline Hydrobromide
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide
 Oleoresin Malefern
 Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
 Quinine { Dicarboxate
 { Ethylcarbonate
 Rennet Powder
 Silver Salts { Colloidale
 { Nucleinate
 { Proteinate
 Sparteinsulphate
 Sulfothyol
 Sulphonemethane
 Sulphonethylmethane

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Kava Kava	lb.	.21	— .32
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	1.20
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	—	—
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.14	— .15
Selected	lb.	.33	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Lovage, American	lb.	.65	— .70
Manaca	lb.	.17	— .20
Mandrake	lb.	.20	— .22
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.14	— .15
Verona	lb.	.09	— .06 1/2
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	— .28
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink true	lb.	3.00	— 2.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.15	— .20
Poke	lb.	.15	— .16
Rhatany	lb.	.09	— .09 1/2
Rhubarb	lb.	—	—
High Dried	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .92
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.80	— .85
American	lb.	.35	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.38 1/2	— .40
Scammony Root	lb.	.06	— .07
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Southern	lb.	—	—
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	— .80
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45	— .50
Stripped	lb.	—	— .75
Spikenard	lb.	.25	— .27
Squill, white	lb.	.10	— .12
Still'ingia	lb.	.15	— .16
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Turner's Madras	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10 1/2
Alcepy	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
China	lb.	.07 1/2	— .07 3/4
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.75	— .80
True (Aletris)	lb.	.90	— .95
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.20	— .22
*English	lb.	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	—	—
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .13
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	— .20

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—
Star	lb.	.35	— .36
Spanish	lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
Anatto	lb.	.05	— .06
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
South American	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Caraway, African	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Dutch	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Domestic	lb.	—	—
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.40	— 2.20
Celery	lb.	.24	— .25
Colebicum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Conium	lb.	.35	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.03	— .03 1/2
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Bleached	lb.	—	—
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Dill	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Fennel, French	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
German	lb.	—	—
Bombay	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Flax, whole	per cbl.	20.00	— 22.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Poenugreek	lb.	.02 1/2	— .03
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Chilian	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06 1/2	— .06
Larkspur	lb.	.25	— .26
Lobelia	lb.	—	— 2.00
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.16	— .17
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14 1/2
California Brown	lb.	.15	— .16
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
English, Yellow	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Parsley	lb.	.28	— .29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.31	— .32
Blue, Russian	lb.	—	—
Indian	lb.	.24 1/2	— .25
White Indian	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Quince	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.10 1/2	— .10 1/2
Domestic	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10

*Nominal

Sabadilla	lb.	.16	— .17
Stramonium	lb.	.25	— .26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Kombe	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	—	—
South American	lb.	.07 1/2	— .07 1/2
Worm, American	lb.	.26	— .28
Levant	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	— .19
Bombay	lb.	.18	— .18 1/2
Japan	lb.	.22	— .23
Cassia Buds	lb.	.24	— .25
China, Selected, mts.	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Salgon, assortment	lb.	.30	— .31
Chilles, Japan	lb.	.30	— .31
Mombasa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.39	— .52
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.31	— .32
Amboyana	lb.	.45	— .46
Penang	lb.	.60	— .61
Ginger, African	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.38	— .39
Japan	lb.	.18	— .13 1/2
Mace, Siam	lb.	.40	— .42
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.37	— .38
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.29	— .30
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.26	— .27
75s-80s	lb.	.27	— .28
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
White	lb.	.22 1/2	— .23
Pimento, Select	lb.	.06 1/2	— .09

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.36	— .37
Rees, white	lb.	.64	— .65
Refined, light	lb.	.36	— .37
Dark	lb.	.35	— .36
Crude, light	lb.	.29	— .30
Dark	lb.	.28	— .29
Candelilla	lb.	.31	— .32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	— .85
No. 1, North Country	lb.	—	— .80
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.60	— .62
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.43	— .44
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.42	— .43
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.14	— .16
White	lb.	.17	— .20
Japan	lb.	.18	— .19
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .36
*Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	— .11
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. n.p.	lb.	—	— .11 1/2

Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	— 9.25
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	9.50	— 9.75
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.	lb.	—	—
Sweet	lb.	.70	— .75
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.45	— .50
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.55	— 1.63
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
*Artificial	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Bois de Rose	lb.	10.00	— 11.50
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.75	— .90
U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor, Sassafras	lb.	.14	— .16
Japanese, white	lb.	.60	— .65
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cassia, Technical	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Lead, Free	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.65	— .68
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	— 26.00
Leaf	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.75	— .78
Java	lb.	1.30	— 1.35

*Nominal

Cloves, can	lb.	3.00	— 3.19
Bottles	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	38.00	— 40.00
Croton	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Cumin	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Erigeron	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— .90
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Wood	lb.	—	— 1.50
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	— 10.00
Spike	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Limes, Expressed	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Distilled	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Linaloe	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	—	—
Mustard, natural	lb.	25.00	— 26.00
Artificial	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	100.00	— 275.00
Petal	lb.	110.00	— 300.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	— 20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Orange, bitter	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Italian	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.35	— .45
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Patchouli	lb.	27.50	— 30.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
French	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Peppermint, Natural, tins.	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Japanese	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
French	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	— 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.00	— 16.00
Bulgarian	oz.	9.00	— 14.50
Artificial	oz.	2.75	— 3.25
Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	11.25	— 11.50
West Indian	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Artificial	lb.	.70	— .75
Savin	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Spearmlnt	lb.	11.00	— 11.50
Spruce	lb.	.90	— .95
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
White, French	lb.	1.85	— 2.15
Vetiver, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	9.50	— 10.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	— .80
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	9.25	— 9.50
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	14.00	— 16.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	— 20.00

OLEORESINS

Capsicum	lb.	—	— 3.50
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Malefern	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	— 20.00
Imported	lb.	—	— 22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Imported	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Anethol	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Free From Chlorine	lb.	2.00	— 2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Imported	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Imported	lb.	3.00	— 3.25

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Benzyl Benzoatelb.	3.75	— 4.25
Importedlb.	—	6.50
Benzyl Chloride, purelb.	—	50
Borneollb.	—	2.36
Bromostyrol	.....lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Cinnamic Acid	.....lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	.....lb.	30.00	— 40.00
(Cinnamic Aldehyde	.....lb.	—	5.50
Citra	.....lb.	8.00	— 9.50
Citronellol	.....lb.	—	16.00
Imported	.....lb.	24.00	— 30.00
Coumarin	.....lb.	6.50	— 7.90
Ethyl Benzoate	.....lb.	—	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	.....lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Eugenol	.....lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Geraniol, Standard	.....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Imported	.....lb.	—	6.00
Geranyl Acetate	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Heliopropin	.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Indol, C. P.	.....oz.	—	15.00
Imported	.....oz.	—	20.00
iso-Eugenol	.....lb.	9.50	— 10.50
Imported	.....lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Linalool	.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate	.....lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Linalyl Benzoate	.....lb.	—	18.00
Menthol	.....lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Methyl Anthranilate	.....lb.	10.50	— 11.50
Imported	.....lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Methyl Cinnamate	.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Methyl Paracresol	.....lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	.....lb.	.75	— .80
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	.....lb.	.18	— .19
Musk Ambrette	.....lb.	90.00	— 100.00
Musk Ketone	.....lb.	—	45.00
Musk Xylene	.....lb.	11.50	— 11.75
Phenylacetalddehyde	.....lb.	40.00	— 45.00
Phenylacetic Acid	.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	.....lb.	30.00	— 40.00
Rhodinol	.....lb.	24.00	— 26.00
Safrol	.....lb.	.80	— .90
Terpineol, C. P.	.....lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Imported	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Thymol	.....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Vanillin	.....oz.	.90	— .95
Violet, artificial (Isonone)	.....lb.	—	15.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS			
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	.....100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
56 p.c., bbls.	.....100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.75
90 p.c., bbls., Com'l.	.....100 lbs.	11.50	— 12.50
86 p.c., bbls., pure	.....100 lbs.	13.25	— 13.75
Glacial bbls. & chys.	.....100 lbs.	14.00	— 16.00
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.	.....lb.	.46	— .48
Pure, 40 p.c.	.....lb.	.80	— .90
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	.....lb.	.08	— .09
18 p.c. in carboys	.....lb.	.11	— .13
52 p.c. in carboys	.....lb.	.12	— .14
Lactic, 22 p.c.	.....lb.	.04½	— .05
51 per cent pure	.....lb.	—	.35
Mixed, Nitric	.....unit	.12	— .13
Sulfuric	.....unit	3.00	— 3.12½
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys.	.....100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
20 deg. carboys	.....100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.40
22 deg. carboys	.....100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Pure chys. 18 deg.	.....cwt.	3.25	— 3.50
20 deg.	.....cwt.	3.50	— 3.75
22 deg.	.....cwt.	3.75	— 4.00
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys	.....lb.	.06½	— .06¾
38 deg. carboys	.....lb.	.07	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	.....lb.	.07½	— .07¾
42 deg. carboys	.....lb.	.08	— .08¾
Phosphoric, 88-89 p.c.	.....lb.	.32	— .35
50 p.c. tech.	.....lb.	.21	— .25½
Pyroigneous, Tech.	.....gal.	.12	— .12¾
Sulfuric, Tank carlots	.....ton	14.00	— 16.00
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	.....ton	22.00	— 23.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkstn	.....ton	25.00	— 27.00
Sulphurous com.	.....lb.	.08	— .11
Tannic, Tech.	.....lb.	.21	— .22
Acetone	.....lb.	.21	— .22
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.70
Acetyl Chloride, dist.	.....lb.	—	.45
Alum, ammonia, lump	.....lb.	.05	— .05½
Ground	.....lb.	.04¾	— .05¼
Powdered	.....lb.	.05	— .05½
Chrome	.....lb.	.15	— .16
Potash lump	.....lb.	.07¾	— .08
Powdered	.....lb.	.08	— .08¾
Chrome	.....lb.	.17	— .18
Ground	.....lb.	.09	— .09¾
Soda, Ground	.....100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	.....lb.	—	.05
Anhydrous	.....lb.	—	.18
*Sulfate Iron free	.....cwt.	5.00	— 6.00
Commercial	.....cwt.	4.50	— 5.00
Aluminum hydrate light	.....lb.	.22	— .25
*Ammonia, Anhydrous	.....lb.	.33	— .37
Ammonia Carbonate	.....lb.	.16	— .17

*Ammonia Water, 25 deg.	.....lb.	.08¾	— .7¾
20 deg.	.....lb.	.07¼	— .69¾
18 deg.	.....lb.	.06¾	— .08¾
16 deg.	.....lb.	.06¼	— .08¼
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	.....lb.	.23	— .26
Nitrate	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Sal Ammoniac, gray	.....lb.	.13¾	— .13¾
Granulated, white	.....lb.	.15	— .16
Lump	.....lb.	.24	— .26
Sulfate, dbl. bags	.....100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.10
Dom.	.....100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.00
Antimony chloride, liq.	.....lb.	.18	— .30
Anhydrous	.....lb.	.50	— .55
Oxide	.....lb.	.08	— .08½
Sulfide, Crimson F.	.....lb.	—	.60
Golden No. 1	.....lb.	—	.35
No. 2	.....lb.	—	.30
Vermillion	.....lb.	—	.55
Arsenic, white	.....lb.	.15	— .16
Red	.....lb.	.20	— .21
Barium chloride	.....ton	160.00	— 180.00
Imported	.....ton	—	150.00
Binoxide	.....lb.	.25	— .26
Carbonate	.....ton	85.00	— 90.00
Nitrate	.....lb.	.12	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	.....ton	29.50	— 30.00
Off color	.....ton	18.00	— 20.00
Blanc Fixe, cry.	.....ton	110.00	— 115.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks.	.....100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.25
*Export F.A.S.	.....100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.25
Bromine, Purified	.....100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.55
Calcium Acetate	.....100 lbs.	.05	— .05½
Carbide	.....lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Carbonate	.....lb.	.08¾	— .04¼
Light	.....lb.	.03	— .04
Heavy	.....lb.	—	.27.50
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	.....ton	—	34.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	.....ton	.12	— .14
Anhydrous	.....lb.	.07½	— .09
Chlorine, liquefied	.....lb.	.08	— .11
Carbon bisulfide	.....lb.	.12	— .13
Carbon black	.....lb.	.13½	— .14½
Carbon tetrachloride	.....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Cobalt Oxide	.....lb.	.23	— .29
Copper Carbonate	.....lb.	.21½	— .23
Cyanide	.....lb.	.65	— .70
Sulacetate (Verdigris)	.....lb.	.45	— .48
Powdered	.....lb.	.40	— .42
Sulfate, 97-98 p.c.	.....100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
98 p.c. carlots, N.Y.	.....100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.50
*Coppers	.....100 lbs.	—	3.00
Ferric Chloride, crys.	.....lb.	.06	— .11½
Liquid, 10 deg.	.....lb.	.07	— .07½
Ferrous Chloride, crys.	.....lb.	.06	— .06½
Flake White	.....lb.	.16½	— .17½
Fluorspar, Powdered	.....ton	30.00	— 35.00
Acid Grade	.....ton	—	—
Fuller's Earth	.....ton	17.00	— 20.00
Pure Oil, crude	.....gal.	4.00	— 4.10
Refined	.....gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	.....lb.	.16	— .16½
Broken Cakes	.....lb.	.15½	— .16
Granulated	.....lb.	.15¾	— .16
Arsenate, powdered	.....lb.	.22	— .23
Paste	.....lb.	.11	— .13
Nitrate	.....lb.	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	.....lb.	.11¾	— .13½
Red, American	.....lb.	.12¾	— .13½
Sulfate, basic	.....lb.	.10	— .10½
White, Basic Carb. Amer.	.....lb.	.10½	— .15¾
dry	.....lb.	.18½	— .17
Lithopone	.....lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Lime, hydrate	.....lb.	—	—
Acetate	.....100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.55
Sulfur solution	.....gal.	.17	— .22
Magnesite	.....ton	65.00	— 68.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	.....lb.	.03½	— .04
Magnesium Sulfate	.....lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Chloride, fused	.....ton	70.00	— 75.00
Manganese Chloride	.....lb.	.20	— .21
Sulfate	.....lb.	.20	— .22
Sulphate	.....lb.	.20	— .22
Nickel oxide	.....lb.	.40	— .45
Salts, single	.....lb.	.15	— .16
double	.....lb.	.14	— .15
*Nitric Cake	.....ton	7.00	— 7.50
Orange Mineral	.....lb.	.15¾	— .16¾
Paris Green	.....lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphorus red	.....lb.	—	.50
Yellow	.....lb.	—	.35
Oxychloride	.....lb.	.60	— .65
Sesquisulfide	.....lb.	.42½	— .45
Plaster of Paris	.....bbl.	1.50	— 1.60
True Dental	.....bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	.....lb.	.30	— .33
Imported, 90%	.....lb.	—	.37
Sticks, U.S.P.	.....lb.	.83	— .93
*Nominal	.....lb.	—	—

Potassium Bichromate	.....lb.	.34	— .36
Bicarbonate	.....lb.	.33	— .37
Potass. Carb., calc., U.S.P.	.....lb.	.58	— .60
90-85 p.c.	.....lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrated	.....lb.	.26	— .28
85-90 p.c.	.....lb.	.23	— .25
90-95 p.c.	.....lb.	—	—
*Chlorate, cryst.	.....lb.	.17	— .17½
Powdered, American	.....lb.	.17	— .17½
*Japanese	.....lb.	—	—
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	.....unit	2.40	— 2.50
Low grade	.....unit	2.25	— 2.35
Metabisulfite	.....lb.	.41	— .42
Pemanganate, Com'l	.....lb.	.80	— .85
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	.....lb.	—	—
Prussiate, red	.....lb.	.83	— .85
Yellow	.....lb.	.38	— .40
Sulfate, 99 p.c.	.....lb.	.50	— .55
*Salt Cake	.....ton	—	40.00
Saltpetre	.....lb.	.15	— .18
*Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	.....100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.50
*Denise, 58 p.c. bags	.....100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
*Caustic, 76 p.c.	.....100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.25
F. A. S.	.....100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.50
Ground 76 p.c.	.....100 lbs.	6.25	— 6.50
Flake, future	.....100 lbs.	5.90	— 6.50
*Sodium Acetate	.....lb.	.12	— .12½
Bichromate	.....lb.	.24	— .25
Bicarbonate	.....100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Bisulfite	.....lb.	.06½	— .07
*Bisulfate	.....ton	7.00	— 7.50
Carbonate, Sal. in bbls.	.....cwt.	1.75	— 2.00
Chlorate	.....lb.	.10	— .11
*Cyanide 96-98	.....lb.	.27	— .29
Second Hand	.....lb.	—	.35
73-76 p.c.	.....lb.	.28	— .28
Fluoride	.....lb.	.18	— .19
Hydro-sulfite	.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Hyposulfite, Cry.	.....bbl.	3.75	— 4.25
Granulated	.....cwt.	4.00	— 4.75
Kegs	.....cwt.	4.25	— 5.00
Nitrate, crude	.....100 lbs.	3.85	— 3.95
Nitrite	.....lb.	.18½	— .21
Peroxide	.....lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate (tri) ref.	.....lb.	.07	— .07½
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	.....lb.	.08	— .08½
Technical	.....lb.	.06½	— .06
Anhydrous	.....lb.	.16½	— .17
Mono-Sodium, ref.	.....lb.	.25	— .30
Prussiate, Yellow	.....lb.	.27½	— .28½
Silicate, 60 deg.	.....cwt.	3.12½	— 3.50
40 deg.	.....cwt.	1.80	— 2.00
*Sulfide, 60 p.c.	.....lb.	.10	— .19½
*30 p.c. crystals	.....lb.	.05¾	— .05¾
Sulfite	.....lb.	.04¾	— .04¾
Sulfate, Gl' salt	.....100 lbs.	2.08	— 2.50
Thioeyanate	.....lb.	.50	— .50
Strontium Nitrate	.....lb.	.15	— .16
Carbonate	.....lb.	.29	— .30
Sulfur Chloride, red	.....lb.	.08	— .10
Yellow	.....lb.	.07	— .08
Sulfur Dioxide Com.	.....lb.	.09	— .14
Sulfur, crude	.....ton	23.00	— 30.00
Flour Com'l., bbls.	.....100 lbs.	1.70	— 2.10
Roli, 100 p.c.	.....100 lbs.	3.45	— 3.80
Pow., 100 p.c.	.....100 lbs.	3.80	— 4.35
Sulfuric Chloride	.....lb.	.67	— .67½
Tartar Emetic, tech.	.....lb.	.67	— .67½
Tin, bichloride	.....lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	.....lb.	.43	— .45
Whiting	.....100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.75
Zinc, carbonate	.....lb.	.16	— .18
Chloride, Fused	.....lb.	.08	— .10
Granulated	.....lb.	.13	— .13½
Cyanide	.....lb.	.45	— .47
Dust	.....lb.	.12	— .13½
Oxide, French	.....lb.	.11½	— .13½
American	.....lb.	.10½	— .11
Sulfate	.....lb.	.03½	— .04

Metals

Tin Stralts	.....cwt.	—	—
Banca	.....cwt.	—	—
American, pure	.....cwt.	—	50.00
99 p.c. pure	.....cwt.	—	50.00
Copper Prime Lake	.....cwt.	19.00	— 19.25
Electrolytic	.....cwt.	—	19.00
Casting	.....cwt.	18.12½	— 18.25
Lead Amer S. & R. Co.	.....cwt.	—	8.50
Open Mkt. Price	.....cwt.	—	9.20
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	.....cwt.	—	8.00
Prompt	.....cwt.	—	7.90
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese	.....cwt.	7.50	— 7.75
Aluminum 98-99% Virgin	.....cwt.	32.00	— 33.00
98-99% Remelted	.....cwt.	30.50	— 31.50
Remelted No. 12	.....cwt.	29.00	— 30.00
Powdered	.....cwt.	—	42.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.lb.	—	1.75
Nickel Ingotcwt.	42.00	— 43.00
Shotcwt.	—	43.00
Electrolyticcwt.	—	45.00

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Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)		
Cadmium	lb.	— 1.40
Cobalt	lb.	2.50 — 3.00
Mercury	flask	88.00 — 90.00
Platinum, pure	oz.	80.00 — 90.00
Iridium	oz.	— 300.00
Palladium	oz.	75.00 — 85.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit		
Wolframite, Chinese	—	7.00
Bolivian	—	8.50
Scheelite, Amer.	—	15.00
Japanese	—	7.00
Silver	oz.	— 1.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.75 — 6.00
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. unit	—	8.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	—	48.00
Cyanamide	unit	4.00 — 4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works	—	7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	3.85 — 3.95
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit	7.75 — 8.00
Phosphate Rock	—	—
Florida pebble, 68 p.c. unit	—	6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c. ton	11.00 — 11.50	
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c. unit	2.40 — 2.50	

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	—	1.68
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-tilled, 1-bbl. gal.	—	1.65
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-tilled, bbls. gal.	—	1.62
Pitch, prime	bbl. 10.50	14.00
Rosins, B	—	12.75
D	—	16.50
E	—	16.65
F	—	16.90
G	—	16.90
H	—	17.00
I	—	17.15
K	—	17.10
M	—	17.15
N	—	17.25
WG	—	17.25
WW	—	17.35
Rosin Oil, first run	gal.	— 70%
Second run	—	73%
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbl. 14.00	15.00
Retort	bbl. 15.00	16.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75 — 1.00
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.35 — .40%
*C ₁₀ p.c.	—	1.85%
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark, gal.	1.10	1.20
Straw, 97-9 p.c.	gal.	1.20 — 1.30
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18 — .21
Cresote oil	gal.	.20 — .30
Dip. oil	gal.	.37% — .40
*Naphthalene, balls	lb.	—
*Flake	lb.	.18 — .20
Phenol	lb.	.12 — .19%
Export	lb.	.16% — .19%
Pitch, various grades, ton	14.00	18.00
Solvent naphtha	—	.35%
Tar Acid Oil, 23 p.c.	gal.	.57% — .61%
50 p.c.	gal.	.75 — .80
Toluene, pure	gal.	.35 — .40%
Xylene	gal.	.35 — .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	2.05 — 2.30
Technical	lb.	1.35 — 2.00
Acid B	lb.	.33 — 2.25
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Acid Cloves	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Acid F (delta acid)	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Acid Gamma	lb.	— 6.00
*Acid H	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Acid Laurent's	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	— 1.70
*Acid Naphthionite, Crude ..	—	.85
Refined	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Acid Neville & Winther's ..	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.50 — .55
Anhydride	lb.	.50 — .65
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00 — 1.65
Acid Picric	lb.	.25 — .50
Acid Sulfanilic, crude	lb.	.35 — .37
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25 — 2.35

Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	gal.	5.10 — 5.15
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal.	6.50 — 7.00
*Wood ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	3.25 — 3.30
97 p.c.	gal.	3.35 — 3.40
Pure	gal.	4.40 — 4.50
*Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.93 — .94
183 proof	gal.	.95 — .98
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.91 — 2.00
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
p-Aminophenol	lb.	2.85 — 2.90
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.60 — 2.75
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra) ..	lb.	.33 — .36
Aniline for red	lb.	.60 — .65
Aniline Salt	lb.	.40 — .42
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	— 3.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.65 — .70
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Benzyl chloride	lb.	1.55 — 1.60
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26 — .30
Bromobenzene	lb.	.80 — .90
Carbazol	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.18 — .20
Chlorhydrin	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Diaminophenol	lb.	9.00 — 10.00
Diaminidine	lb.	.15 — .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.10 — .15
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.07% — .08
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.30 — 1.50
*Dimethylarsinate	lb.	.90 — 1.00
*Dinitrophenol	lb.	.40 — .50
*Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.35 — .38
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30 — .32
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45 — .50
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.42 — .45
*Diphenylamine	lb.	.85 — .90
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
*G Salt	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50 — 2.60
Michler's Ketone	lb.	— 4.50
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.13 — .20
*Monothylaniline	lb.	2.00 — 2.40
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Refined	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
*b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.88 — .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55 — .60
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	— 2.00
Sublimed	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
*m-Nitroaniline	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.85 — .90
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.14 — .15
Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.40 — .45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30 — .35
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75 — .80
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.80 — .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.50 — 3.65
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
*p-Nitrosodimethylaniline ..	—	2.50
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	— 1.50
Nitrotoluene-a, Mixed	lb.	.16 — .20
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.25 — .30
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.55 — 2.65
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine ..	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Phosgene	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.50 — .60
R Salt	lb.	—
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	3.75 — 5.00
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	— 1.80
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.75 — .80
Sedlum Picromate	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.75 — .80
c-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75 — 2.90
Toluidine	lb.	— 1.75
Sulfate	lb.	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.55 — .60
o-Toluidine	lb.	.35 — .40
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	— 1.00
Xylidine	lb.	.45 — .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15 — 1.70
Blue	lb.	1.00 — 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50 — 3.50
Green	lb.	1.25 — 6.00
Orange	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Orange III	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Red	lb.	1.30 — 1.50
Scarlet	lb.	— 1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	— 6.00
Amidline Yellow R.	lb.	— 1.50
Alkali Blue, Dom.	lb.	5.50 — 6.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 7.50
*Nominal	—	—

Azo Yellow	lb.	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50 — 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	— 3.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	— 1.20
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75 — 7.50
Orange, R. G.	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.80 — 1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	15.00 — 25.00
Ponceau	lb.	— 1.25
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	1.50 — 2.50
Uranine	lb.	10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	6.00 — 7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	— 4.75
Blue 5BX	lb.	— 2.50
Blue 2B	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Brown R	lb.	— 1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75 — 2.50
Fas: Black	lb.	— 7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	— 5.00
Fast Red	lb.	3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00 — 4.00
Violet cont.	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurine, 10 B.	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurine, 4 B.	lb.	1.40 — 1.80
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Geranine	lb.	8.75 — 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00 — 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	— .90

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20 — .30
Blue	lb.	.70 — 1.35
Brown	lb.	.35 — .45
Green	lb.	1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.50 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Allizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	7.75 — 9.25
Allizarin, medium	lb.	6.25 — 7.50
Allizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	— 2.50
Allizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Allizarin Orange	lb.	— 1.90
Allizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste ..	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Allizarin Yellow G.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Allizarin Yellow R.	lb.	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50 — 1.70
Chrome Red	lb.	— 2.00
Gallocyanine	lb.	3.25 — 4.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine O	lb.	2.50 — 3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	.75 — 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.75 — .85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00 — 8.50
Lucigen 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.85 — .95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.50 — 5.50
Magenta Dom.	lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.75 — 3.75
Medicinal	lb.	— 8.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol. blue.	lb.	— .70
Phosphine G, Domestic.	lb.	7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	40.00 — 45.00
Satranine	lb.	3.50 — 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	— 7.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	— 8.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	— 8.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00 — 8.00

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654 Greenwich Street, New York

Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	—	5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambler, see tanning				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Oudes	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	—	.29
Chinese	lb.	.34	—	.36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Aleppy	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/4

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	—	55.00
Chips	lb.	.05	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.07	—	.09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/4
Quercitron Bark, see tanning				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.25

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.24	—	.27
Triple	lb.	.24	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.11	—	.13
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	.24	—	.26
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.26
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24	—	.32
Crystals	lb.	.30	—	.40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.19
Gall	lb.	.25	—	.27
*Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.16	—	.18
Crystals	lb.	.28	—	.33
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	—	.31
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.18	—	.17
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.30
Persian Berries	lb.	.20	—	.30
Quebracho, see tanning				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.72	—	.75
Technical	lb.	.50	—	.60
Blood, Imported	lb.	.20	—	.25
Domestic	lb.	.20	—	.25
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.65	—	.70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	—	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	.12	—	.13 1/4
520-lb. casks	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/4
Carload lots	lb.	.12	—	.12

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	7.50	—	8.00
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.20	—	7.70
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.11	—	.13
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt.		5.62	—	6.25
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt.		5.47	—	6.00
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.08	—	.09
Medium grade	lb.	.08	—	.06
Low grade	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—	75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 33 p.c.	ton	75.00	—	80.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	67.00	—	70.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	60.00	—	65.00
J2	ton	45.00	—	50.00
B1	ton	58.00	—	63.00
B2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
R2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—	75.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	65.00	—	70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	45.00	—	55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	70.00	—	80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—	80.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/2
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Common	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.15	—	.16
Hemlock 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/2
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/2
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.11	—	.12
Liquid, 33 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/4
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Tanks	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4
Barrels	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/2
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10
Clarified	lb.	.12	—	.12
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	lb.	.01 1/4	—	.01 1/2
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03
Sumac, liquid, tan.	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.15	—	1.20
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	—	—
Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbl.	65.00	—	70.00
Norwegian	bbl.	76.00	—	72.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 3/4
English	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Neutral	lb.	.11	—	.12
Herring	gal.	—	—	.90
Horse	lb.	.11	—	.12
Lard prime	gal.	1.70	—	1.80
Off prime	gal.	1.60	—	1.65
No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.25
Extr., No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.20	—	1.25
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	—	.98
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	—	1.00
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	1.02
Crude, f.o.b. works	gal.	.60	—	.65
Neatfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	2.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.90
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Prime	gal.	1.50	—	1.60
Oleo, Oil	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.22
Red Distilled	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Saponified	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.13
Sod	lb.	.10	—	.11
Sperm bleached winter				
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.65

*Nominal

Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	.24 1/2	—	.25
Double pressed	lb.	.25 1/2	—	.26
Triple pressed	lb.	.28	—	.28 1/2
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.18	—	1.38
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	—	1.30
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	1.35
Crude tanks, Coast	lb.	—	—	.13

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.19
Cases	lb.	—	—	.20
No. 3	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/2
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17
Tanks	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
Edible	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.13
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2
Crude, Tanks	lb.	.14 1/4	—	.14 1/2
Barrels	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.12	—	.13 1/2
*White	lb.	—	—	.24 1/4
Winter, yellow	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.16
Hempseed	lb.	.20	—	.21
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.80	—	1.60
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.53	—	1.63
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.56	—	1.66
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.58	—	1.66
Raw tanks	gal.	1.43	—	1.58
English, Shipment	gal.	1.17	—	1.20
Olive, denatured	gal.	3.05	—	3.15
Edible	gal.	3.60	—	3.90
Foots	lb.	.16 1/4	—	.17
Palm Lages, casks	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
*Niger	lb.	—	—	.11
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17	—	.18
*Imported	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.20	—	.21
Crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.13	—	.14
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Perilla, coast tanks	lb.	.12	—	.13
Bbls., N. Y.	lb.	—	—	.13
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbl.	gal.	1.45	—	1.50
Crude, coast, tanks	gal.	1.65	—	1.70
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	.14 1/4	—	.14 1/2
*Imported	gal.	—	—	2.50
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, July	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.10 1/2
Futures	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
New York, bbls.	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Edible	lb.	.16	—	.17
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	—	—	.11
Yellow	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
House	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 1/4
Brown	lb.	—	—	.09
Lard City	lb.	—	—	.19
Compound	lb.	.19	—	.20
Stearine, lard	lb.	.25	—	.28
Oleo	lb.	—	—	.14
Tallow, edible	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.12 1/2
City, Special	lb.	—	—	.11

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.13 1/2
City Fancy	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13 1/4
Prime Packers	lb.	—	—	.15 1/2
Grease, Choice White	lb.	—	—	.11 1/2
"A" White	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11
"B" White	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.10 1/2
Yellow	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10
Brown	lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Horse	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13 1/4
Lard, leaf	lb.	—	—	.17 1/4

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	—	—	66.00
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—	—
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—	81.00
Columbia	—	—	—	78.00
New Orleans	ton	—	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	—	—
Meal	short ton	70.50	—	78.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—	59.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—	60.00

*Nominal

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Chlorides	None
Chlorine	None
Sulphur	None
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Phthalic Acid	None
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ACIDS—Citric, 100 cks., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Palermo; 20 cks., M. Munira, Palermo; 200 cks., S. Rosenblitt, Palermo; 40 cks., Equitable Trust Co., Palermo; **Phosphoric**, 232 carboys, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Bristol; **Tartaric**, 100 kegs, Bush Beach & Gent, Genoa; 5 ca., 8 bbls., Chase National Bank, Genoa; 100 cks., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Leghorn; 100 kegs, Equitable Trust Co., Naples; 26 bbls., R. W. Greeff & Co., Naples; 2 bbls., American Commerce Co., San Juan

ALCOHOL—22 drums, New York Industrial Alcohol Co., San Juan

ALMONDS—60 cks., T. M. Duche & Son, Palermo; 300 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 300 bxs., Austin, Nichols & Co., Malaga

AMMONIA—3 cks., Stone, Gross & Co., Havana

AMMONIUM—Murate, 50 cks., 83 cks., Wieg & Evans, Inc., Liverpool; 40 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool; **Perchlorate**, 900 bxs., First National Bank of Boston, Bristol

ANILINE COLORS—1 csk., A. Penchot, Inc., Rotterdam; 19 cks., 1 keg, Read, Holliday & Sons, Liverpool; 18 cks., 6 cks., Franklin Export & Import Co., Hamburg; 7 cylinders, Andreykovic & Dank, Antwerp; 8 cylinders, L. B. Fortner Co., Antwerp

ANTIMONY—Sulphide, Golden, 67 cks., E. Hillas, Son & Co., Hull

ARCHIL—20 cks., W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool

ARGOLS—112 cks., 42 bgs., National City Bank, Leghorn; 24 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 71 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Leghorn; 20 cks., Banca Italia De Sconto

ARSENIC—White, 400 bbls., American Wood Pulp Corporation, Hamburg

BALSAM—Copaiba, 19 cks., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Central American Ports; 10 ca., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Central American Ports; 15 Ultramarine Corporation, Central American Ports

BARIUM—Chloride, 54 cks., Kiddier, Peabody & Co., Antwerp; 11 bbls., Bech, Van Sicien & Co., Copenhagen; **Nitrate**, 10 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg

BARKS—Miscellaneous, 19 bbls., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; **Dried**, 10 pkgs., Lehn & Flank, Hamburg

BEANS—Caster, 114 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Port au Prince; 250 bgs., Melchior Armstrong & Dessau, Port au Prince; **Cocoa**, 9,000 bgs., 18,500 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., South Pacific Ports; 500 bgs., F. G. Childs Bros., South Pacific Ports; 500 bgs., Bank of New York, South Pacific Ports; 1,100 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Liverpool; 3 bgs., F. Pfeiffer & Co., Domnica; 23 bgs., Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, Port au Prince; 100 bgs., American Trading Co., Maracaibo; 237 bgs., Heublich & Co., Maracaibo; 284 bgs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Maracaibo; 78 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 150 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Maracaibo; 100 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 331 bgs., G. Amslunck & Co., La Guayra; 27,000 bgs., 1,909 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Guayaquil; **Vanilla**, 1 cs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 39 cs., R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe; 8 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam

BERRIES—Juniper, 250 bgs., Murray & Nickell Co., Leghorn

BISMUTH—Metallic, 14 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Southampton

CASEIN—3,334 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Buenos Aires

CERIUM—Nitrate, 10 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg

CHALK—Precipitated, 300 bgs., 100 cks., H. J. Baker Bros., Bristol

CHEMICALS—4 pgs., G. V. Grosse & Co., Antwerp; 9 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 44 cks., 42 pkgs., 67 cks., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 123 cs., Roessler, Haeslacher Chemical Works, Hamburg; 560 pkgs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 45 bbls., 113 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg

CHROMIUM OXIDE—1 bbl., Irving National Bank, Manchester

CINNABAR—4 cks., F. Fezandie, Hamburg

CLAY—Potter's, 150 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Bristol

COCHINEAL—30 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., South Pacific Ports

COPEA—20 cks., Ultramarine Corporation, Guayaquil; 46 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., San Juan

CUTTLEFISH BONE—72 cts., American Cuttlefish Bone Co., St. Nazaire; 15 pkgs., Behr & Co., Trieste; 16 cs., F. Santoni, Naples

DIVI DIVI—4,523 bgs., Flynn, Marbourg & Flynn, Curacao

DRUGS—Miscellaneous, 10 pkgs., Lehn & Flank, Hamburg; 2 cs., P. Bauer & Co., Hamburg

EXTRACTS—Logwood, 35 cs., American Dye-wood Co., Kingston; **Quebracho**, 3,966 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires

FLOWERS—Chamomile, 9 cs., Escho Chemical Co., Hamburg; **Elder**, 14 bbls., F. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn; **Linden**, 23 bbls., Peck & Velson, Leghorn

GLYCERIN—49 bbls., Marx & Rawolle, St. Nazaire; 21 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Antwerp; **Cruide**, 10 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Hull; 6 bbls., H. F. Goodwin, Mayaguez

GUMS—Aloes, 32 cs., R. Desvernine, Curacao; **Copal**, 1,172 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 71 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Antwerp; 100 cs., Bowring & Co., Manila; 230 cks., T. J. France, Manila; **Elemi**, 500 cs., S. Winterbourne, Manila

HERBS—Medicinal, 3 pkgs., Lehn & Flank, Hamburg; 20 cs., Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 8 bgs., G. A. Giesvel, Leghorn; 1 bbl., Lival Import Co., Southampton

HOPS—100 bbls., B. Schwarz & Dond, Antwerp; 80 bbls., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 92 bbls., Atlantic Trading Co., Antwerp; 20 bbls., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Hamburg

ICHTHYOL—8 cks., Merck & Co., Hamburg

IRON OXIDE—15 cks., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool; 20 cks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 6 cks., Hammill & Gillespie, Manchester

KOLA NUTS—10 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston

LANOLIN—2 bbls., American Express Co., Bremen

LEAVES—Bay, 10 bbls., Dodge & Olcott, Domnica; **Coca**, 146 bgs., Maywood Chemical Works, Guayaquil; **Medicinal**, 45 bbls., Bernard, Judae & Co., Leghorn; **Sage**, 60 bbls., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Trieste; 117 bbls., W. T. Rawleigh & Co., Trieste; **Stramonium**, 3 bbls., J. Schoenegan, Hamburg; 24 bbls., Escho Chemical Co., Hamburg

LIME JUICE—16 cks., F. S. Maynard & Son, Domnica; 40 cks., Van Dyk & Lindsay

LOGWOOD—1 lot, H. Mann & Co., Goanaves

MAGNESITE—79 bgs., C. D. Jackson & Co., Leghorn

MAGNESIUM POWDER—2 cs., P. H. Potry & Co., Bremen

MANGANESE—Sulphate, 20 cks., Hammel & Robinson, Manchester; 20 cks., Reese & Buckley, Manchester

NAPHTHALENE—70 pkgs., Donald, Campbell & Co., Hamburg; 274 cks., 100 cs., Irving National Bank, Manchester; 250 cks., E. M. Sergeant & Co., Manchester; 1 cs., Maltus & Ware, Hamburg; **Cruide**, 380 bgs., Irving National Bank, Manchester

NICKEL—Sulphate, 43 cks., Fuerst Bros. & Co., Bristol

OILS—Coconut, Refined, 2 bbls., Van Meei Nordheim Corporation, Rotterdam; **Codliver**, 2 bbls., Peerless Export & Import Co., St. Johns; **Fusel**, 2 drums, F. W. Simonds & Son, Antwerp; 4 drums, Sanderson & Son, Antwerp; **Haarlem**, 30 cs., P. H. Potry & Co., Rotterdam; **Olive**, 1 bbl., V. Georgiamis, Piraeus; 15 bbls., W. Underwood & Co., Leghorn; 957 bxs., L. Boscar & Sons, Barcelona; 210 bxs., J. Victor & Co., Barcelona; 3122 bxs., Merchant's Loan & Trust Co., Malaga; 30 bxs., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Malaga; 33 bxs., Meadows, Wye & Co., Malaga; 25 bbls., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Malaga; 400 bbls., A. R. Rittwagen, Malaga; 1,744 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 65 cs., G. W. Sheldon, Leghorn; 100 cs., F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn; **Palm**, 48 cks., Elkert & Co., Liverpool; 10 cks., Thornett & Fehr, Liverpool; 73 cks., J. H. Raynor & Co., Liverpool; **Sulphur Oil**, 150 bbls., Tradesmen National Bank, (Phila.) Leghorn; 50 bbls., Philadelphia National Bank, Leghorn

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Bay, 1 cs., R. Moel-

hausen, St. Lucia; 1 bbl., R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe; **Coriander**, 1 cs., Magnus, Maber & Co., Rotterdam; **Ethereal**, 2 drums, G. Lueders & Co., Rotterdam; **Juniper Berries**, 5 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Leghorn; 48 cs., Di Borgia Studios, Leghorn; 16 cs., A. Joensson & Co., Leghorn; **Lime**, 2 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Domnica; 5 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Domnica; 6 cs., 74 cs., Middleton & Co., Domnica; **Miscellaneous**, 21 pkgs., American Aniline Products Co., Inc., Malaga; 4 pkgs., A. Chiris & Co., Malaga; **Orange**, 1 cs., Middleton & Co., Domnica; **Petit Grain**, 13 cs., Columbia Trust Co., Buenos Aires; **Rosewood**, 3 cks., 5 cks., Middleton & Co., Martinique

PEEL—Lemon, 33 cs., Imperial Bank of Canada, Leghorn

PEPPERMINT—5 cs., McKelburg Specialty Co., Rotterdam

PERFUMERY—2 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Antwerp; 1 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp; 2 cs., Schulz & Berger, Antwerp; 4 cs., J. Du Pont, Havre; 3 cs., J. W. McGuire, Havre; 2 cs., Tice & Lynch, Havre; 11 cs., A. Klar, Havre; 16 cs., Park & Tilford, Southampton; 34 cs., M. Levy, Southampton; 45 cs., C. Baez, Southampton; 1 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Southampton; 2 cs., American Excelsior Trading Co., Southampton; 2 cs., E. Stegeman, Southampton; 1 cs., H. Keyser & Sons, Southampton; 1 cs., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Southampton; 1 cs., O. E. Grab & Co., Southampton; 1 cs., 2 cs., 1 cs., 1 cs., Bernard Judae & Co., Southampton; 5 cs., B. French, Inc., Southampton; 1/2 cs., A. B. Murphy & Co., Southampton

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—20 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp

PHOSPHORUS—58 cs., Bech, Van Sicien & Co., Copenhagen

POTASH—117 cks., Innes, Spiden & Co., Hamburg; 85 cks., W. Schall & Co., Hamburg; **Caustic**, 35 cs., N. H. Nielson, Gothenburg; 20 cs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Gothenburg; 78 drums, W. Schall & Co., Hamburg

POTASSIUM—13 cs., Leon, Israel & Bros., Hamburg

POTASSIUM SALTS—Bicarbonate, 40 cks., H. J. Baker Bros., Bristol; **Bichromate**, 16 cks., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Gothenburg; **Bromate**, 67 cs., Bech, Van Sicien & Co., Hamburg; **Bromide**, 1 cs., 26 cs., Leon, Israel & Bros., Hamburg; **Hydrated**, 176 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Prussiate**, Red, 7 bbls., White & Co., Hamburg; **Sulphate**, 3,920 bgs., A. Vogt, Hamburg

PUMICE STONE—Lump, 80 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Lipari; 65 bgs., C. B. Richard, Lipari; 8 cks., 40 bgs., Angelo & Ferlazzo, Lipari; 104 bgs., 9 cks., E. Ganni, Lipari; 20 bgs., 39 cks., R. J. Waddell & Co., Lipari; 5,084 bgs., 66 cks., Gallagher & Ascher, Lipari; **Powdered**, 4,895 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Lipari; 300 bgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Lipari; 169 bgs., Banco Italo Sconto Messina, Lipari; 453 bgs., R. J. Waddell, Lipari; 931 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Lipari

QUININE SALTS—36 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rotterdam

ROOTS—Burdock, 74 bbls., P. E. Anderson & Co., Antwerp; **Colchicum**, 16 bgs., Murray & Nickell Co., Leghorn; **Ginger**, 49 bgs., Eastwind & Co., San Juan; **Ipsecac**, 39 bbls., L. Liebe & Co., Montevideo; 5 bbls., 5 bbls., Thomsen & Co., Montevideo; **Orris**, 72 bgs., 72 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn

SAFFRON—2 bxs., Irving National Bank, Valencia; 1 box, McKesson & Robbins, Valencia

SAL AMMONIAC—45 cks., Roessler, Haeslacher & Co., Rotterdam

SEEDS—Anatto, A. Philippi & Co., Mayaguez; **Caraway**, 100 bgs., Schlitzius American Trading Co., Rotterdam; **Caster**, 3 bgs., Bowring & Co., Manila; 169 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Pernambuco; **Flaxseed**, 6,904 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Aires; **Mustard**, 305 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Copenhagen; **Sunflower**, 1,253 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Buenos Aires

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SPICES—Ginger, 112 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Kingston; 21 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston; Nutmegs, 58 cs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam.
SPONGES—83 bgs., Leonssls, Clonney Co., Piraeus; 6 bgs., X. A. Stratigos, Piraeus; 46 bbs., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana; 9 bbs., New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., Havana; 25 bbs., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana.

SULPHUR—25 csks., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool.
TALC—30 cs., Park & Tilford, Southampton.
TALLOW—1 cs., M. E. Clarendon Sons & Co., Buenos Aires.
TAMARINDS—9 bbls., Middleton & Co., Deminca; 80 bbls., 86 1/2 lbs., Winter, Ross & Co., St. Kitts.
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—14 bbls., American Trading Co., Antwerp; 5 bbls., P. Ulrich & Co., Antwerp.
VACCINE—1 cs., Steimber Co., Southampton.
WATER—Mineral, 24 cs., United States Forwarding Co., Trieste; 2 cs., American Express Co., Bremen; 150 cs., A. Luchow, Rotterdam; 400 cs., Apollinaris Agency Co.,

Rotterdam; 640 cs., Apollinaris Agency Co., Antwerp.
WAX—Bees, 46 bbs., De Lima Correa & Cortisoz, South Pacific Ports; 41 bbs., Elton, Earner & Co., San Juan; Carnauba, 13 bgs., National City Bank, Ceara; 57 bgs., Irving National Bank, Ceara; 232 bgs., Lazard Freres Ceara; 55 bbs., Loundor & Brazil Bank, Ceara; Mineral, 110 bbs., O. Stege, Hamburg; Black, 100 bbs., O. Stege, Hamburg.
WHITING—250 bgs., Armstrong Cork Co., Antwerp; 1,000 bgs., Banker's Trust Co., Antwerp.
WITHERITE—100 tons, Banker's Trust Co., Hull.
YERBA—1 cylinder, R. Blando, Buenos Aires.

HIGH PRICES OF BRITISH DYES

Considerable satisfaction is expressed in Germany over the new Spanish tariff rates for imported dyes which it is expected will shortly come into force, says the British "Chemical Age" of London. The new rate is 4 pesetas per kilogramme for coal-tar colors and artificial dyes generally, and 2 pesetas per kilogramme for other colors. It is stated that these new rates will be a blow to the British dye export trade and that the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce at Barcelona has advised the British dye makers to try and get the Government to have them cancelled. It is further suggested that this step will hardly be successful since the British makers, in any case, do not produce the kind of dyes required in Spain.

The German dye firms are strongly urged to take advantage of the position. According to the terms of the peace treaty Germany is bound to hold half her dye output at the disposal of the Allies, but this does not apply, it is argued, to the dyes manufactured by the Germans in foreign countries. If, then, the proposed tariff rates become law, the German chemists are advised to "modernize" the dye-works in Catalonia and bring them up to German standards. Presumably these works are already to a large extent in German hands, and it is anticipated that if they were brought up to date there would be excellent prospects of supplying dyes not only in Spain, but also in Portugal, Italy, the Near East, and even South America.

German dye interests are counting on the British dye industry being severely handicapped by the high prices of its dyes. American dyes, according to German reports, have already ousted the British, whose prices for aniline dyes in Barcelona are said to be 30 per cent higher than the American.

GOV. COX FAVORS TAX ON SALES

Governor Cox of Ohio, Democratic presidential nominee, is an advocate of the proposed tax on sales in place of the excess profits tax. In a speech which he made at Chicago in March last, Gov. Cox said in part:

"A considerable factor in the high cost of living is the continuance of the excess profits tax. In establishing the selling price of its product every business establishment sets aside a reasonable profit and then adds to it the amount that must be paid to the government. This is done, in turn, by the manufacturer, the jobber, the distributor and the retailer, the inevitable result being a staggering cost to the consumer.

"Approximately \$4,000,000,000 will be necessary to conduct the departments of government and to meet sinking fund and interest charges. Almost half of this could be derived by applying a tax of from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent on the volume of business done by any going concern.

"It would be a simple matter to collect the tax; the taxpayer would not be confused by it, and it would be neither cause nor alibi for excessive prices."

New Incorporations

T. G. M. G. Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$600,000. M. L. Harty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.

Louisiana Celotex Co., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. C. H. Blaske, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

Georgia Soap Co., Dover Del., capital \$500,000. W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Aberle, Wilmington, Del.

Summit Color Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Brokers in chemicals and drugs. J. C. Connell, M. A. Coughlin, R. Haitbron, 25 Spruce street, New York.

Serena Metal and Chemical Works, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. A. J. Sofianopoulos, J. J. Gibson, C. C. Snow, 24 Walker street, New York.

Mohawk Valley Chemical Co., Schenectady, N. Y., capital \$10,000. L. and A. Cercne, S. Perulio, Schenectady.

Mamur Trading Corporation, Manhattan, capital 300 shares of common stock, no par value; active capital \$5,000. A. R. Bloomgarden, M. Ahern, E. Spector, 51 Chambers street, New York.

George H. Arman, Newark, N. J., capital 750 shares, no par value. G. H. Arman, Montclair; Russell Fleming, Plainfield; J. S. Hadford, Newark.

Morgan-Roche Chemical Machine Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Thomas A. Roche, William Morgan, South River, N. J.; E. F. Couch, New Brunswick, N. J.

Kosmaks Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Z. S. Charters, C. T. Greene, G. M. Duncan, 3 Patchin Place, Brooklyn.

Capital Increases—Royers-Pyatt Shellac Co., Manhattan, from \$150,000 to \$2,000,000.

Canadian Incorporations

Soaps-Perfumes, Ltd., of Toronto, capital \$250,000. To manufacture soaps and perfumes. Provisional directors James J. MacLennan, John N. Black and Eliza Corrigan.

Public Drug Co., Ltd., of Windsor, Ont., druggists and chemists, capital \$40,000. Provisional directors, Arthur R. Pickering, Leonard R. Clarke and Archibald Ward.

The Northeastern Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal, capital \$100,000, Alexander I. Morrison, Zoticque Cardinal, Frank Heegan.

J. F. Donald & Co., Ltd., Montreal, capital \$100,000. Analytical and consulting chemists and chemical engineers. James T. Donald, Allison R. M. MacLean, and James R. Donald.

The Durham Chemical Co., Ltd., Durham, Ont., capital \$25,000. Provisional directors, John F. Grant, James Smith and Ernest E. Leeson.

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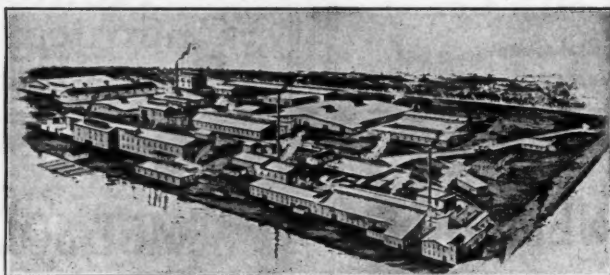
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